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THE BATSMAN, CATCHER, AND UMPIRE.

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*THE "OVAL" SERIES OF GAMES*

# BASEBALL

BY

R. G. KNOWLES

AND

RICHARD MORTON

With Illustrations and Diagrams

LONDON

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, LIMITED

BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL

MANCHESTER AND NEW YORK

1895

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## *PREFATORY NOTE.*

In the first place, we have endeavoured to make this little volume a handbook of practical utility to the student and amateur.

Further than that, our object has been to show the present position of the game in the United States, and to record its recent rise into popularity in England. We are naturally firm believers in a brilliant future for baseball in London, and we trust that our account of its introduction into the Metropolis may not prove uninteresting.

For valuable aid in our endeavours we are deeply indebted and desire to render our sincere thanks to Messrs. Albert G. Spalding, Henry Chadwick, Newton Crane, J. C. McWeeney, and Nelson P. Cooke, *The Windsor Magazine*, *The Base Ball Guide and Official League Book* (New York), *Philadelphia Sporting Life*, *New York Sun*, *New York Clipper*, *Toronto Globe*, *London American*, and the *Music Hall and Theatre Review*.

R. G. K.
R. M.

London Baseball Association,
5, 6 & 7, Piccadilly Mansions, W
*March*, 1896.

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## AUTHORISATION BY THE LONDON BASEBALL ASSOCIATION.

London Baseball Association,
5, 6 & 7, Piccadilly Mansions,
Piccadilly Circus, London, W.,
*9th December*, 1895.

To Messrs. Geo. Routledge & Sons, Ltd.

Gentlemen,—The Council of the London Baseball Association have instructed me to write you that they have approved of the Baseball Manual written by Messrs. R. G. Knowles and Richard Morton, and hereby authorise its publication as their official handbook.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,
Nelson P. Cooke, *Secretary*.

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# BASEBALL.

## CHAPTER I.

In Praise of Baseball—Diagram of a Baseball Field—Key to Diagram—How to Lay out a Field—The Theory of the Game—The Ball—The Bat—Some Illustrated Points.

### IN PRAISE OF BASEBALL.

Baseball is eminently a game to enchant those who play it. It is so quick, so full of life and incident, and offers so many opportunities for personal distinction and individual effort, as well in batting as in fielding, running, throwing and systematic activity, that the minds of the players are engrossed in it to the exclusion of all things outside the diamond. The player lives in a world limited to three bases, a home plate, and two foul lines, and, for a couple of hours or so, finds relief from business cares, and snatches a holiday for his brain. At the same time, he is participating in a grand exercise of muscle and wit, developing his ingenuity and his chest at one and the same moment.

From the sportsman's point of view, baseball should stand far ahead of most manly games. There are so many chances for him to shine. If, when batting the first time, he fails and is retired, he has no reason to be discouraged, for that is not his only opportunity. He keeps coming up again to bat in his regular turn until the whole nine innings are completed, and is furnished with every facility to retrieve his position, to redeem himself in his own eyes and those of his colleagues, and to



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prove that he is capable of hitting the ball. A well-known cricketer, who has become very fond of baseball, remarked after his first game, "Why, I have been in to bat nine times!" This expression of astonishment merely serves to show the satisfaction a player naturally feels at the number of occasions provided for him in which he may do his best to distinguish himself.

In the field, no man is idle, and each is an absolute necessity in his allotted place. They are severally required to be alert and continually on the move, and each one will find that he has to handle the ball pretty frequently in the course of the game.

A further satisfaction is found in the fact that there is no such thing as a drawn game in baseball. If the nine innings of each side result in a tie, another innings each is played, and the team scoring most runs in such innings is the winner. If, on account of rain, the game is called to a finish by the umpire before five innings have been played by each side, it has to be replayed before it can count for championship honours. It is never abandoned. If the game is called by the umpire after five innings and less than nine have been played by each side, the score is taken on the last equal innings played, and whichever team leads at that point is considered to have won, and is accorded the game.

People knowing nothing of baseball are apt to look down upon it as a scientific expansion of rounders. It undoubtedly is so, but the fact is no discredit. The game is full of science. The very handling of the ball, by all players in general and the pitcher in particular, is a thing to be marvelled at, and yet it is acquired with ease by dint of practice and nerve. The pitcher is trying everything he knows to mislead the batsman, and the latter, on his side, is bent upon defeating those wiles and furthering the interests of his team, by hitting the ball so as to advance those base-runners who have been at the bat before him. If there is a runner on second base, the idea of the batsman is to bat the ball into

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what is known as the right field, thus giving a fast runner on second base the opportunity of reaching home and completing a run. The batsman, by that hit, may drop the ball into the very territory that he has to make for, and may probably be retired, but that sacrifice hit of his has scored a run for his side, instead of merely giving him one base. On the other hand, the pitcher will be straining every nerve to deliver balls that cannot be batted in the direction desired by the batsman. It is a match between two level-headed athletes, each trying to defeat the aim of the other, and giving a perfect exhibition of science and skill.

Base-running is equally a scientific matter. The stealing of bases and the sliding to them are always productive of exciting and spirited play, and base-runners who understand each other, and who work together carefully and with consideration, combined with daring and agility, succeed in accomplishing their purpose where timid runners, with no thought for themselves and no heed paid to the coacher, will invariably fail. It is by no means a certainty that the daring runner will succeed, but the chances are in his favour, and, at the least he is liable to fluster and disconcert his opponents. On the other hand, the timid runner is practically doomed to failure, unless an accident gives him his base by a fluke.

These are all points calculated to fascinate a player, and baseball is unique in possessing them. In the season of 1895 there were numbers of requests from cricketers to be allowed to take part in the games played at the Crystal Palace. The large number whom it was absolutely impossible to accommodate at every game was proof positive of the hold obtained over a novice who has once tasted the sweets of play.

In fact, the past season has been a momentous one in the history of baseball in England. The recruits have mostly been cricketers, who, after expressing a wish to play the game, have tried it and continued playing it. The proficiency arrived at after a few games has been really astonishing, for

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those who applied themselves to its study in the course o a dozen games have emerged as experts, and have actually defeated older players who had known and practised the game for years. These examples prove that baseball, though scientific to a high degree, is not a hard game nor a forbidding one. It is open to anybody to learn it and become speedily efficient, provided he is willing to concentrate all his energies on the task he undertakes.

Close application and diligence are necessary. Everything comes to those who wait, says the proverb; but baseball belies the aphorism, for in that game the successful one is he that goes after what he wants, instead of waiting for it to come to him. The searcher after knowledge is liable to seek and find. When a beginner finds himself put out, he must be sure to ascertain the why and the wherefore. Afterwards, he will remember that particular point, and never make a similar error. The spirit of enquiry is a good companion to experience, and the two combined stamp on the mind details which are intricate and points that might be perplexing.

## KEY TO DIAGRAM OF BASEBALL FIELD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **C.** | Catcher. | The Battery. |
| **P.** | Pitcher. | |
| **F. B.** | First Base. | |
| **F. B. M.** | First Baseman. | |
| **S. B.** | Second Base. | |
| **S. B. M.** | Second Baseman. | |
| **T. B.** | Third Base. | |
| **T. B. M.** | Third Baseman. | |
| **S. S.** | Short Stop. | |
| **L. F.** | Left Fielder. | |
| **C. F.** | Centre Fielder. | |
| **R. F.** | Right Fielder. | |
| **F. L.** | Foul Line. | |
| **C. B.** | Coacher's Box. | |
| **B. B.** | Batsman's Box. [The batsman many stand at either side of the Home Plate.] | |
| **P. P.** | Pitcher's Plate. | |
| **H. P.** | Home Plate. | |

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## HOW TO LAY OUT A FIELD.

It is not a difficult matter to lay out the field, unless one should attempt to follow the directions given in the Playing Rules. Regarding these instructions, the Official League Book for 1895 has a very pertinent paragraph: "The com-

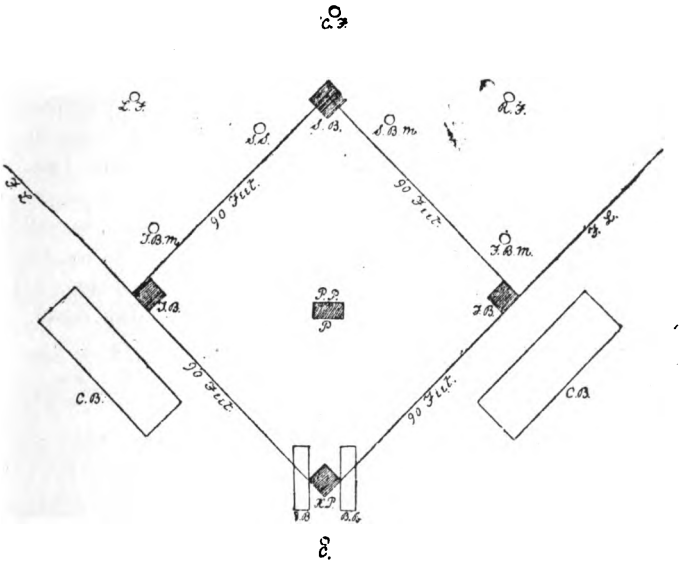



Diagram of a Baseball Field, Showing the Positions of the Players.

mittee still retained that problem in mathematics contained in the first rule—a description of how to lay out a field—which would puzzle a Yale quarterback."

We resolved not to ask any reader to solve such an intricate problem, and present our own simple and effective method of laying out the diamond in accordance with the requirements of the game.

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Procure a heavy cord one hundred and eighty feet in length. Tie three knots in it, one at sixty feet five inches, one at ninety feet, and the other at one hundred and twenty-seven feet four inches.

Then, at the outer point of the home plate, drive a peg in the ground, and attach the line to it. Extend the line straight out to the third knot, and at that limit mark the second base. The knot is the centre of the base. Care must be taken that the cord be kept taut, and absolutely straight from the peg at the home plate to the centre of the second base, for the first knot, at sixty feet five inches, must now be taken to indicate the centre of the pitcher's plate. When this has been duly marked, have one end of the hundred and eighty feet line held at the centre of second base, and keep the other end secured at the home plate as before. Then take hold of the second knot, at ninety feet, which is, of course, in the exact centre of the cord, and walk out with it to the corner of the diamond which is to mark the first base. Keep walking until the line is taut on both sides, and, at that point, mark the first base. Repeat this in the opposite direction, and mark the third base. The diamond is then complete.

Mr. R. G. Knowles always recommends the foregoing method, on account of its simplicity and adaptability to circumstances. When he was a lad in America he always carried a ball of string with the requisite knots in it. Then, when he met other juveniles anxious to play ball, they would appropriate any field that seemed suitable for the game. The marking out of the field took very few moments, for, when the correct position of a base was found, it was simply marked with a jacket and a hat in the way that London children make a wicket for cricket.

The charm of this arrangement lies in the fact that when the boys were chased off the field by the irate proprietor (and this usually happened, for they were totally unconcerned as to whose pasture or crops they trespassed on), they simply had to pick up their coats, get over the hedge, and bring out the ball

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of string again in the next field which they decided would make a likely location.

## THE THEORY OF THE GAME.

Eighteen players, nine on each side, are required to play the game of baseball. Their aims are very simple, for each contesting team is engaged in turn in sending as many of their men as they possibly can around the diamond formed by the bases. The complete circuit of the bases by a man scores a run for his side.

The captain of the team on whose ground the match is to be played has the choice of first innings. If he cares to, he may send the opposing team in. When this order has been decided upon, one team takes the field, and the first man on the score card of the batting side steps up to the plate. The other men take their seats upon the players' benches, ready to bat in proper order. When three men are out the positions are reversed, the batting side taking the field, and the fielders coming in to bat. The retiring of three men brings their innings to a close, and, when each team has played nine innings, that side which has scored the greater number of runs wins the game.

When the batsman hits the ball he must drop the bat and run to first base. If he can get there before the ball is in the hands of the fielder who stands there on guard he is safe. If he has hit the ball sufficiently hard, or skilfully planted it in a corner of the field whence it cannot be readily returned, he may be able to reach second base, or even third. His object is, of course, to reach the home plate, and so score a run for his side, but if he has been only able to get to one of the bases, he must remain there until he has an opportunity of running again towards homes when the succeeding batsman has hit the ball, or when he sees a chance of stealing a base.

## THE BALL.

The ball must weigh not less than five, nor more than five and a quarter, ounces, avoirdupois, and must measure not less than

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nine, nor more than nine and a quarter, inches in circumference. The Spalding League Ball must always be used in matches played under League rules. It contains in the centre an ounce of rubber, which gives it peculiar buoyancy, spring, and quickness. Yarn is wrapped around this, and the whole is as solid as a cricket ball.

## THE BAT.

The bat is made of hard wood, and must be not more than forty-two inches long. A flat space was originally allowed on one side, but the bat must now be quite round, and not more than two and a half inches in diameter in any part of it. It is allowable to wind twine around the handle, or to apply some granulated substance for the purpose of getting a grip, but neither the twine nor composition must extend more than eighteen inches from the handle end.

## SOME ILLUSTRATED POINTS.

### SLIDING TO A BASE.

The figures in this illustration of a position frequently seen in the course of play are the base-runner, the second baseman, and the umpire. The base-runner has tried to steal to second base, the ball was quickly thrown to the baseman by the catcher, and, to avoid being put out, the runner has thrown himself flat down and slid to the base, which he just touches with his extended right hand. The baseman is appealing to the umpire for a decision, and the situation proves how necessary it is for that official to be quick, alert and attentive to the play, for a wrong judgment on one point may affect the whole result and cause a deal of dissatisfaction in the game.

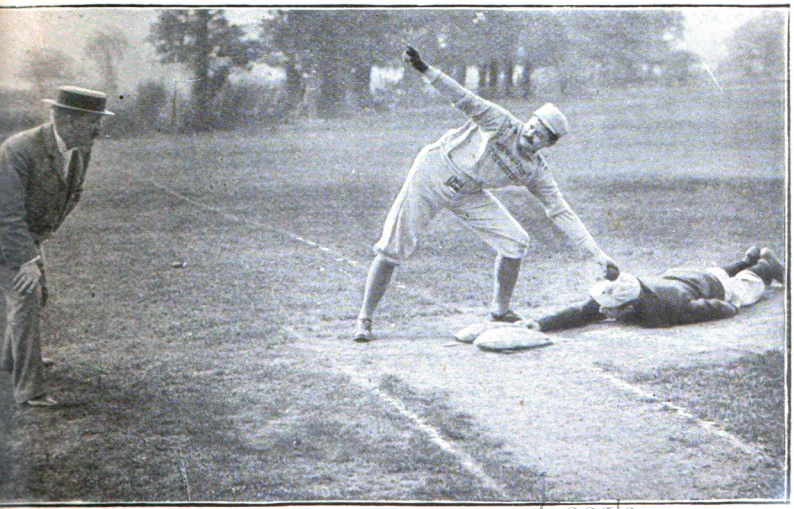
### THE BATSMAN, CATCHER AND UMPIRE. (*See Frontispiece*).

The first-named is a left-handed hitter, and the catcher has drawn quite close up behind him, for there is a base-runner on first base, and he is desirous of intercepting him before he

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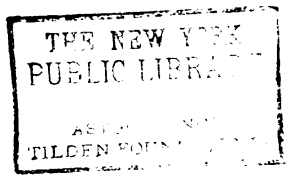


NELSON P. COOKE.



SLIDING TO A BASE.

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can reach second. He is anxiously awaiting the ball to come into his hands, so that he can be prepared, if necessary, to throw it down to the second baseman and to bring off a play somewhat similar to the one just previously referred to.

VERY NEAR IT!

The base-runner had edged away from second base in the hopes of stealing a few feet on the way to third, but the pitcher,



VERY NEAR IT!

who held the ball, has turned quickly to throw it to the second baseman. The latter has almost succeeded in retiring the runner, for that person only returned to his position in the nick of time. It is interesting as proving how wakeful and watchful every player has to be.

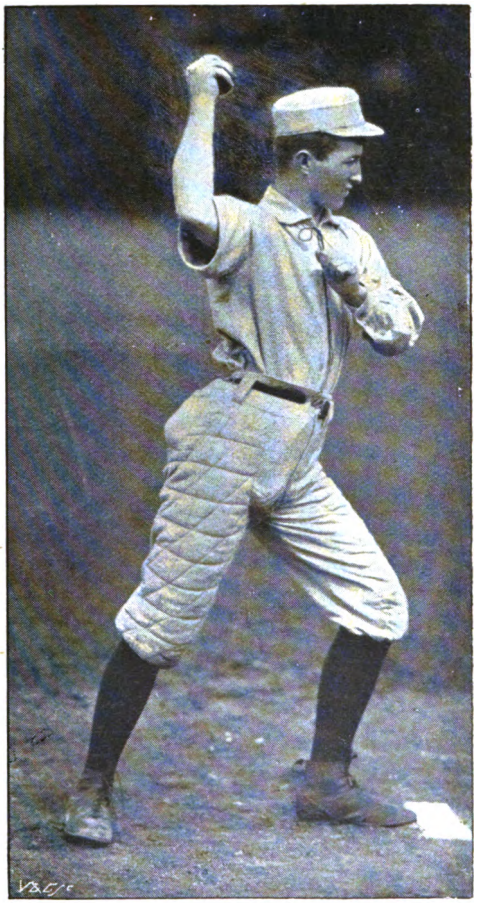
THE PITCHER DELIVERING A BALL.

The illustration of the pitcher in the act of delivering the ball is a portrait of the finest pitcher who has as yet appeared

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in England. He won the championship for the Thespians, 1894. W. H. Cornwell was born in San Francisco, and he was located in London for two years at King's College, where he made a record in the sports, if nothing else. At Stamford Bridge Grounds, 1894, he won the high jump, the long jump, putting the shot, the 120 yard hurdles, and the 100 yards, which he won in 10 3-fifths seconds. He also won the special prize for winning the largest number of events. Ruggles, the pitcher for the Fullers, was the star pitcher of 1895, but he was closely followed by O'Connor, Achew, Starkweather, Murphy and Post.

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THE PITCHER DELIVERING A BALL.

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## CHAPTER II.

The Pitcher—The Catcher—The Batsman—First Baseman—Second Baseman — Short Stop—Third Baseman — Left Fielder — Centre Fielder—Right Fielder—The Coachers—The Umpire.

## THE PITCHER.

As the catcher is to the wicket-keeper in cricket so is the pitcher to the bowler, "only more so," as irresponsible folks say. His duties are more numerous.

In the first place, and as a governing principle, the pitcher must act according to the guidance of the catcher, imparted to him by the medium of private signals mutually arranged. At each critical moment the catcher is ready to signal some move to be made, and the promptest compliance is often the very essence of the matter. If the catcher notices an attempt to steal a base, he tells the pitcher where to throw the ball. A weakness in a batsman is more readily seized upon by the man behind the bat, and he gives the cue for his comrade to act accordingly.

The pitcher must be a good, fast, sure thrower, and must have thorough command of the ball at all times. He must never get muddled or mixed, and must keep his temper even whilst his best pitches are being knocked all over the field. But when the ball is being batted hardest, and all his cunning seems of no avail, he must take comfort and not be discouraged. His side are just as likely to do a deal of "slogging" when they come in to bat.

A great latitude is allowed the pitcher in the manner of delivering a ball, for there are no restrictions whatever as to the character of a "pitch." He may pitch, throw, jerk, toss, swing, hurl, or bowl the ball in, but it must pass over the home plate, and must not be higher in the air than the batsman's shoulder, nor lower than his knee. But he must not

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stop in the act of delivery. If he once "gets a move on him" to pitch the ball, he must go through with it. Any attempt to balk the batsman by a feint at delivery entitles the batsman and all basemen to a base apiece; and he must show the ball to the batsman before pitching. The action generally in vogue is to stand with the right foot on the line at the back of his box, hold the ball in the right hand exposed to the batsman, cover it with the left, bring the arm back for the pitch, and then deliver the ball. No run is allowed, and the only step that the pitcher can take is with the left foot with the swing of the body in the act of delivery. Of course, if the pitcher is left-handed, these directions would apply to the right foot.

Only constant practice can thoroughly teach a pitcher his duties. He has to be so wary, and yet so sure, that experience is an absolute necessity. The beginner cannot study too much, and cannot try too hard. The first thing he should learn to master is the correct altitude at which the ball is to pass over the plate. He must be content with straight ordinary balls at first. The artfulness, which is the secret of the pitcher's success, will be acquired naturally and in good order. Practised pitchers attain extraordinary results in the way of curving the ball. These curves all depend on the way the ball is held, which fingers clasp it, and where those fingers touch it. Here comes in the utility of the instruction to cover the ball with the left hand after showing it to the batsman. If the pitcher kept the arrangement of his fingers in full view before delivering the ball, a clever batsman could judge the style of ball he was going to pitch. A cricketer lays great stress upon the "break" that a bowler puts upon a ball. In that case, the ground is an invaluable and indispensable factor in the break. But, when that self-same break is achieved in mid air by an expert pitcher, the appreciation is changed to wonderment. And yet such a curve is by no means difficult of attainment. Practice will make perfect a level-headed and capable amateur.

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Another feature to be acquired is the ability to pitch a fast ball and a slow one with exactly the same motion in delivery. The pitcher must first find out what motion is easiest and necessary to his ordinary delivery, and must then practise his curves and variations of speed without deviating in the least from that movement. His whole aim is to elude the vigilant eye of the batsman, and to cause him to strike at balls he should leave severely alone, or to ignore those at which he is in duty bound to strike.

## THE CATCHER.

The post of catcher is an easy one when there are no men on bases, and until the umpire has called three balls or two strikes. All that he then has to do is to stand well back behind the batsman, field the balls that are pitched and return them to the pitcher. It looks a very easy billet, and it is, so far.

But when there are men on bases, and when the umpire has called three balls or two strikes, the complexion of things alters altogether. The catcher then has to be the very smartest of wicket-keepers, to use a term that is somewhat analogous. He is required, at this point, to come close up behind the batsman and be prepared for anything. If the batsman misses third strike, or if a fourth ball is called, the batsman is entitled to run for his first base, unless the catcher succeeds in securing the ball pitched before it touches the ground. To achieve this, he cannot be too close to the batsman, and a baseball club is a dangerous instrument when swung in the hands of a vigorous batter. The catcher must dodge the club, however, and secure the ball directly it has passed over the home plate. The batsman will have already started to run for his first base, and if the catcher fails to hold the third strike, he, with unerring aim, must throw the ball swiftly down to the first baseman, so that the batsman may be put out.

As a matter of fact, his position is a much more difficult

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one than that of wicket-keeper. More action is necessary, besides quicker thought. Some pitchers' deliveries come at a lightning pace, and a ball that is meant to deceive a batsman might also deceive the catcher, unless the latter is prepared for all eventualities. He must be able to arrest and handle any wild throw to the home plate made by an excitable fielder, and must be as proficient in making running catches as in bringing off standing ones. He must have a ready eye for weak points in the batsman, and he must have a private code of signals to the pitcher by which he can direct the kind of ball that the latter should deliver. This code of signals must also include directions for the pitcher to throw the ball to a certain base where an unwary base-runner may be preparing for, or commencing, a run, and so have allowed himself to stray from the base.

And he must have an eye to all the bases that are occupied, and, besides being a swift thrower, should be an accurate one, able to judge the distances to the various bases, and to throw the ball in quickly and surely enough to cut off the base-runner.

## THE BATSMAN.

To become a good batsman, a player requires nerve and decision, and the capacity for exercising those qualities in conjunction with a sure eye. His judgment when to strike and how to strike must be kept in training, and he must be able to depend upon the sureness of his eye, for if he loses sight of the ball for an instant, he will appreciate the difficulty of finding it again.

The heavy batsman, equivalent to the "slogger" in cricket, who hits hard all the time and exercises no judgment as to the direction in which he is sending the ball, is not as useful to his team as the batsman who can be depended upon to be steady and safe at a critical moment.

Self-sacrifice is occasionally required of a batsman, for his aim should always be to advance the base-runners—even at his own expense. For instance, we will presume that a close

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game is in progress, and that there is a runner on second base. If the man at the bat drives a ball along the ground towards short stop, he may, in all probability, safely reach first base. But the man on second base is held there by the hit, for it would not be safe for him to leave his base, the ball being in a part of the field close to where he is, and also close to the next point that he is eager to reach.

But, if the batsman hits a ball over in the direction of first base, that batsman will, in all probability, be put out. But, and here is the essence of this example, the man on second base will unfailingly reach his third, and, it is on the cards, may perhaps cross the home plate as well, if he is a fast runner. And so a run would be scored.

Finally, the batsman should be careful, cool and collected. He must take his time, keep his head, and never get nervous, and he must not be always trying to drive the ball out of the ground. The knowledge of how to do that only comes with hard practice and the ability to utilise one's strength in the proper direction.

## FIRST BASEMAN.

The first baseman occupies an important position in the in-field. The man chosen for it should be a tall man, with a long reach. Long arms and long legs are indispensable, for he has to stop all sorts of throws, straight or wild. He must be able to catch safely and surely every ball, whether it comes high, low, or at either side of him, and must get his foot on the base before the base-runner succeeds in reaching it. A ball thrown wildly towards him may appear out of reach and impossible for him to handle, but he must manage it all the same. On no account must any throw be allowed to pass him. He must do wonders, catch it, and plant his foot upon the base in the quickest of quick times.

If he should allow a throw to pass him, the consequences might be fatal to his side, as it would certainly enable all the base-runners to score a base or two towards home. So the

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first baseman must catch every ball, and be afraid of none. The ball may look dangerous, but he must run risks and take it. No man knows what he can do until he tries.

Besides catching, he must practise throwing. He must be able to throw straight, and to make the ball travel at top-speed. And if he has the ball in his hand, and the base-runners are running, he must be able at one instant to know whether his own base is safe and which other one is in danger. And, where the danger lies, there must he throw the ball, swiftly, surely, and without hesitation.

What he has to do is to think and act simultaneously.

## SECOND BASEMAN.

The second baseman holds the key of the situation. His is one of the principal stations, for he is in the centre of the field. He must be a good fielder, and well up to his work, quick and reliable. The catcher depends a great deal upon him, and throws more often to second base than elsewhere on the field. He must be quick to recognise the fact that he is frequently the catcher's target, and must never be aimed at in vain, for many a ball will come speeding swiftly towards him when that responsible player wishes to intercept a base-runner who may have been successful in getting safely to the first base.

Besides keeping a watchful and wary eye upon the catcher, he must be on the *qui vive* for balls hit along the ground. A ground ball, hit hard, is a ticklish customer to handle, and a baseball is inclined to be very erratic and deceiving in its course. The second baseman must be smart enough to field it cleanly and unfailingly, and quick to throw it to first or third base, whichever may be in danger. It will be recognised that stopping the ball is not the only necessary accomplishment. He must field it quickly, take in the situation at a glance, and be able to throw surely and effectively the very moment that the ball is in his hands. Coolness will be required to achieve this, and second base needs a guardian

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with judgment and readiness enough to make him equal to any emergency that may arise calling for prompt action.

## SHORT STOP.

The player who fields at short stop will be wise to apply to himself most of the advice tendered to first and second basemen. Generally speaking, his duties are similar, and the work required from him is of the same character. But, in addition, he must specially concentrate himself in the direction of throwing, for he will be expected to throw very swiftly and unerringly. A very great deal will frequently depend upon the speed he manages to put on the ball to get it to first base in advance of a batsman who is a fast runner.

He must also be prepared to render quick and efficient aid to the second and third bases and to the out-field. He ought to be ready to help everybody near him, and for this purpose a smart, alert, and, above all, watchful player is a desirable acquisition.

## THIRD BASEMAN.

Quite as important a fielder as either of the three last mentioned is the third baseman. His duties are similar in many respects, for he, too, must be a good catcher, thrower and fielder of ground balls. He must bear in mind that he can never be sure when the ball is coming his way, for the catcher and pitcher have no time to give warning before throwing in to catch a runner off his base, or to be beforehand with one who has started a run towards a base.

The third baseman, with his colleagues at first and second bases and short stop constitute what is commonly called the in-field. They should, in all instances, study to work together in complete harmony—a harmony that cannot be disturbed, and a tranquil dependence on one another that cannot be ruffled or misplaced. By means of this thorough understanding one with another, many a brilliant play is accomplished, and many a smart *coup* brought off. Each



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should, at all times, be eager and anxious to assist the others, for at the same time he will be helping himself, and helping his team to win. This concerted action of the in-field has pulled out of the fire many a game which appeared to be all over except the cheering, and a victory has been accomplished instead of a defeat sustained.

## LEFT FIELDER.

To revert to the three men constituting the out-field. These are, the left-fielder, centre-fielder, and right-fielder.

The left-fielder must be a good runner, and one not easily tired. Above all, he must not be lazy or careless, for it might prove dangerous should he relax his attention or go to sleep. He must be a sure catcher, and equally familiar with a fly ball and a grounder. He must be a fearless fielder in both cases, and it would never do for him to be shy of a ball that seems to be too hot. If it is a fly-ball, he has got to catch it. If it is a grounder, he must stop its progress.

He must have great reliance upon his own judgment, for, as a rule, he will not have time to consider that of anybody else. The moment the ball leaves the bat he must be capable of judging the direction in which it will travel. If, by the stroke, he judges that the ball is coming in his direction, he must start to meet it and not wait for it to reach him. An error of judgment may mean the running of several bases, for if he miscalculates the way the ball is coming, he may not be able to retrieve his position or to save the ball from going to the boundary. All the while he must be up and doing, and great results often depend upon his speed and decision.

## CENTRE FIELDER.

The centre fielder requires similar qualifications to the left fielder, and should be equally skilful, ready and alert.

In addition he must be ever prepared to back up the second baseman, for that is usually the pivot on which the game turns. He must have a quick eye and hand to deal with any wild

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throws that may come in his direction, or even a little way out of it. He must make an attempt to reach and grapple with them, even if it seems impossible. He must be a fast runner, and able to scoop up a ball and throw it in to the proper base with practically the same movement.

Like all men in responsible positions (and there are responsibilities attached to every player in a baseball field) he must have the happy and useful knack of thinking for himself; and he must work out in his own head ideas for tricky and smart play in conjunction with the second baseman.

## RIGHT FIELDER.

This player shares with the others the distinction of being absolutely essential and indispensable. He should be just as speedy, sure and wakeful as his companions in the out-field. The advice tendered to them may, with advantage, be assimilated by him, for, as a rule, it applies all round. And there are other points in common which should be well weighed and digested.

An out-fielder must return the ball to the in-field at the very earliest possible moment. When he grasps it he must recognise the fact that it would be criminal negligence to hold it. It must be returned *instanter* to the base which seems in most immediate danger, or where a smart piece of play may be brought off. If there is any doubt in the fielder's mind, it is generally a safe rule to return the ball to the pitcher, for it is usually safer there than anywhere else when men are on bases. Any false move, or a ball thrown to a wrong base, might have the effect of allowing a run to be scored, and, as there are so many games won by one run, it is the duty of each man in the fielding team to stop that run being obtained.

## THE COACHERS.

These players occupy positions in the coachers' boxes near first and third bases. They are members of the side at bat,

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and their object is to assist and direct the base-runners by keeping them informed as to the part of the field where the ball is, who is handling it, and what to expect. Further, the coacher gives instructions when to run, when to slide, steal a run, and, equally important, when to return to the base after an attempt to get away. The idea is that the base-runner shall have the advantage of having the opinion of somebody else as well as his own, and he is able to concentrate all his powers upon the quick sprint he is to undertake, fully assured that his interests are being looked after by a competent and wary friend.

The base-runner must be ready to start on the moment, and to go instantly at the word of command. The coacher will see that he has as much start on the pitcher as can possibly be obtained without undue danger, and will often order him to run before the ball has left the pitcher's hand. But if the instructions of the coacher are promptly and obediently followed, in nine cases out of ten the runner will find himself successful in reaching his next position.

It is imperative to lay stress upon the fact that the coacher has to think for the base-runner. He controls his leaving the base, but must be careful, if there is not a clear road, that he does not get so far away as to prevent him getting back again, if the need should arise. He must appreciate how fast the ball can travel, and must measure distances and calculate speed at a glance.

He must have a code of voice inflections known to the runner. He may cry "Go!" half-a-dozen times, but the runner will not go because the injunction was not delivered in the right tone. All this by-play serves to worry the fielders. But when "Go!" comes in the stipulated tones the base-runner must go, and that at once.

The coacher must also judge whether it is safe to keep running, or whether it would be best to slide in to the base. Sliding is necessary in some cases where a ball has been swiftly thrown in to the baseman, who handles it promptly and would

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seem able to use it in time to retire the runner. But if the latter should quickly throw himself flat upon the ground and slide in until he touches the base with his hand or foot, he will probably be safe. He will gain a second or so on the base-man, who, after handling the ball, has to stoop down to reach the level of the runner beneath him. In the extra moment of time thus consumed the slider will probably be able to get his hand or foot upon the base.

It might be imagined that the players of most experience would be the best coachers, but this is not necessarily so. There are players not altogether brilliant, and whose experience has been limited, who are yet blessed with qualifications that go to make the good coacher. The man who evinces a quick grasp and comprehension of the points of play, and who is also gifted with the capacity of being witty, is a very desirable person for the post. He should cultivate the interpolation of little remarks out of the ordinary rut, suiting the occasion by being as humorous as possible on the spur of the moment, for this often causes players on the opposing side to smile and allow their attention to wander for a moment. In that instant perhaps, the ball is muffed or missed, and the mischief is done.

Of course the coacher must not use offensive language, nor must he speak to anyone except the base-runner. But, although all remarks must be directed to that individual, the coacher is very frequently able to address other people through him. When this feature of the coacher's skill is properly understood and applied, his remarks frequently furnish keen amusement to the spectators, and add life and zest to the game. Abuse of the privilege would, of course, develop into a gigantic nuisance, but it is easy to make good use of the opportunity afforded to good tempered humourists, and to cultivate a feature which may be entertaining, distinctly useful, and a salient part of the game.

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## THE UMPIRE.

The post of umpire is one of great responsibility. It is on him that the whole conduct of the game depends, from the call of "Play" to the call of "Time." He is absolute master of the situation, and must decide every point from the exercise of his own observation. The umpire is he who must be obeyed. Nobody is entitled to question his decisions except the captains of the opposing teams, and if either of them "protest too much," the umpire may inflict fines. No other player must accost him regarding the play, and they must accept his every *fiat* as the absolute word of law. If anybody has to speak to him in the ordinary way, he must be addressed as "Mr. Umpire." And his domain extends outside the field, for if a spectator should challenge any decision which he has given, or make rude remarks respecting it, he is entitled to have that spectator turned out of the grounds. His sway is masterful and all-embracing, and he has only his own eyesight and knowledge to depend on, for he is debarred from taking the opinion of anybody, unless it be that of a captain of one of the teams who may respectfully venture to point out some particular that he fancies may have escaped the umpire's observation.

It will be readily recognised, therefore, that the umpire should be a man of experience, of wide acquaintance with and complete knowledge of the rules, quick-witted, masterful, quick-sighted, quick to come to a decision and to abide by it, possessing the respect and confidence of the players, and, withal, of a sweet and equable temper and disposition. In fact, he ought to be an Admirable Crichton. If it is impossible to find one, the "next best" will answer all purposes.

The simplest duty of the umpire is to count and call every "ball" and every "strike." He must stand behind the catcher, in such a position that he will be able to see that every "strike" is delivered at the proper altitude and that it passes across the plate. He must be able to instantly call

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out the character of each ball pitched, and to count "one strike," "two balls" (as the case may be), whenever the ball has not been hit by the batsman. It may seem a very simple matter to decide between a "ball" and a "strike," but too much care cannot be given to this item, for a mistake in the description might be very unfair to a pitcher who is straining every nerve to do the right thing.

The umpire is also the judge of whether a hit is fair or foul. As the batsman hits the ball, the umpire should step towards the home plate, focus the foul line and the flag at its extremity, and watch the fall of the ball. If the ball falls exactly on the foul line, it is a fair hit, unless it rolls into foul territory. If it is caught by a fielder standing on the foul line, although the hand in which it is caught may be outside the line, it is a fair hit. It is necessary to be sure on these points, if only for the sake of deciding as to the rights of a base-runner.

He has to "keep the pot a-boiling." He directs all the play and all the players. Directly the third man is out, Mr. Umpire must call upon the side which has been at bat to immediately take the field, and must see that the batsman whose turn it is to bat shall be ready directly the fielders are in position. He must allow of no delay or cessation of play, except in cases of accident, injury or rain. If rain comes on, the umpire must take his cue from the spectators. If they retire to shelter and cannot stand the rain, the umpire should call "time" to the contesting nines. If the rain falls for thirty minutes, he is to terminate the game. If it is over within that time, he is to call "play" and the game must proceed. But he must never stop a game in this manner until the ball is in the hands of the pitcher.

In cases of complicated play at any of the bases, the umpire should be prepared to run down to the scene of action, so as to be on the spot in the event of a close decision being required. If Mr. Umpire himself is in doubt at any time as to whether a man did or did not reach and touch base

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before a fielder secured the ball there, it is always safest and best to give the benefit of it to the base-runner, as the rules declare that the ball must be held by the fielder *before* the runner touches the base. If the umpire is dubious at any time, it is best to assume that the ball and the runner arrived simultaneously; and in that case the man is not out.

As a rule, only one umpire is required. In isolated cases, a second umpire's services are requisitioned, and, when this is done, the second umpire's post shall be at the bases, ready to run from one to the other, to note the incidents of play.

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## CHAPTER III.

The Rules—A Simplified Code.

## THE RULES.

THE rules of baseball, as adopted by the National League and American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, and as recognised by the London Baseball Association, form a mass of printed matter that looks distinctly forbidding to the enquiring amateur. They are so complex and varied, so intricate and mazy, and so full of technical terms and puzzling abbreviations, that he would be entitled to forgiveness if he felt inclined to shun them and their purport and abjure all idea of the game.

These rules have grown bit by bit since the invention of the game. A clause has been added here, and an addition has been tacked on there, until the process of patching has engendered an overwhelming growth. There have been good reasons in every case to dictate the new rule, or to account for an addition or exception to an old one, and a long series of games would probably call most of them into exercise. The game is so varying in its phases, that complications are most frequent and unexpected, and it is well to have this all-embracing code of rules to appeal to. But, to the beginner, they are practically useless, and are certainly cumbersome.

We have endeavoured, therefore, to formulate a simple scheme of the rules, which we hope will be found to answer all purposes and requirements in the hands of an ordinary player. We have tried to discard complexities, while endeavouring to retain all salient features and all points of which it is absolutely necessary to be cognizant. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to say that our simplified code is not intended to supersede the recognised Playing Rules. Those Playing Rules will be found necessary as the player becomes more advanced in the

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game, and then their Blue Book character will be appreciated. For that reason they are included in the present volume.

But, for the time being, and to meet the requirements of those beginners and amateurs for whom this little volume is intended, we will confine ourselves to the following system of rules as simplified and "boiled down" into a shape and diction easier and more comprehensible to the many.

## A SIMPLIFIED CODE.

1. Each side consists of nine players.

2. An innings is complete when three men on the batting side are out. Three men being out constitutes an innings.

3. A game consists of nine innings played by each side.

4. The players go to the bat in regular order: the first man on the list of his side being the first man to bat in the first innings. Afterwards the first batsman in an innings is the one next on the list to the third batsman out in the previous innings. But, if a base-runner is the third man retired, and this occurs while a man is at bat, such batsman shall bat first in the succeeding innings.

5. The batsman must not step out of his position, known as the batsman's box, and must strike at every ball delivered by the pitcher that crosses the plate between the knee and the shoulder.

6. If the batsman fails to strike at a good ball so delivered, the umpire must call "One strike."

7. If the batsman strikes at any ball, whether it be a good or bad one, and fails to hit it, the umpire must call "One strike."

8. When the umpire has called "Three strikes," the batsman is out, providing the ball constituting the third strike be caught by the catcher before it touches the ground. If the catcher fails to hold the ball, the batsman has an opportunity of reaching first base, but the catcher may recover the ball

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and intercept the base-runner by throwing it to first base. If the ball reaches the base before the runner, he is out.

9. If the pitcher delivers a ball which does not pass across the plate between the batsman's knee and shoulder, the umpire must call "One ball."

10. If the umpire calls four balls, the batsman is entitled to his first base.

11. If the batsman hits the ball so that it falls outside the foul lines, it is a foul hit, and does not count, provided that if a fielder catches it before it touches the ground, the batsman is out.

12. If the batsman hits the ball so that it falls inside the foul lines, it is a fair hit. Any ball hit to ground inside the foul lines is a fair hit, unless it should roll outside the foul lines before reaching first or third base, as the case may be. Any ball hit to ground outside the foul lines and which rolls inside the foul lines before reaching first or third base, as the case may be, is a fair hit.

13. The batsman becomes a base-runner immediately he has made a fair hit; immediately after four balls have been called by the umpire; immediately after three strikes have been called by the umpire, provided that the catcher has not held the ball at third strike, as provided in Rule 8; if any part of his person be hit by a ball delivered by the pitcher, unless the hit be upon the forearm; and immediately after the pitcher has illegally delivered a ball.

The batsman is out:—

14. If he fails to take his position at the bat in his order of batting.

15. If he fails to take such position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman.

16. If he makes a foul strike. To make a foul strike is to hit the ball when not standing in the batsman's box, as provided in Rule 5.

17. If he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball.

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18. If, while the first base be occupied by a base-runner, three strikes be called on him by the umpire, except when two men are already out.

19. If, while attempting a third strike, the ball touches any part of his person.

20. If, after two strikes have been called, the batsman obviously attempts to make a foul strike.

21. If the ball struck by him, whether in a fair or foul hit, be caught before touching the ground.

22. If the catcher catches the ball at third strike before it touches the ground.

23. If, after he has made a fair hit, or after the third strike (provided in the latter case that the catcher has not caught the ball before it touches the ground), he is touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder before he has reached the first base.

24. If, after he has made a fair hit, or after the third strike, as mentioned in the preceding rule, the ball is securely held by a fielder who is touching the first base with any part of his person.

25. If, in running the last half of the distance from home plate to first base, he runs outside the three-foot line, unless to avoid a fielder attempting to field the ball.

The batsman is entitled, without being put out, to a base:—

26. When the umpire has called four balls.

27. If the umpire has awarded a base to a succeeding batsman, and the base-runner is thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

28. If the umpire calls a balk.

29. If the ball, delivered by the pitcher, passes the catcher and touches the umpire or any fence or building within ninety feet of the home plate.

30. If, upon a fair hit, the ball strikes the person of the umpire standing upon fair ground.

31. If the fielder stops or catches a batted ball with his hat or any part of his dress.

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The base-runner must return to his base, and is entitled to do so without being put out:—

32. If the umpire declares a foul hit.

33. If the umpire declares a foul strike.

34. If the umpire declares a dead ball.

The base-runner is out:—

35. If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or from third base to home plate, he runs more than three feet from a direct line between such bases, to avoid being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder.

36. If he in any way obstructs a fielder attempting to field the ball, or intentionally interferes with a thrown ball.

37. If, while the ball is in play, he is touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person is touching a base he is entitled to occupy. The ball must be held by the fielder while touching him. In running to first base, he may overrun the base, and will be allowed to return to it without being put out for being off his base. Provided he must return at once and retouch the base, and afterwards he may be put out as at any other base. And if, after overrunning first base, he should attempt to run to second base or should turn to the left as though about to do so, he may be put out. To return to and retouch an overrun base, the runner must turn to the right.

38. If he should start to run on a fly ball and he is touched with the ball after it is caught before he has returned to his base. The base-runner must not run on a fly ball until it has been momentarily held by a fielder. A fly ball is a ball caught either in fair or foul territory before it touches the ground.

39. If he is put out when forced to vacate his base under the following circumstances: when the batsman becomes a base-runner, the players occupying the bases in advance of him must vacate those bases in favour of the batsman or succeeding base-runner, and cannot return to such bases unless the batsman is put out at first base. Then they have the privilege of returning to their bases.

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40. If he is hit by a batted ball before it touches a fielder.

41. If, when running bases or returning to a base, he fails to touch each intervening base.

42. If, when the umpire calls "play" after any suspension of a game, he fails to return to and retouch the base he occupied when "time" was called.

43. A run is scored by a base-runner running one hundred and twenty yards and touching first base, second base, third base and home plate in succession.

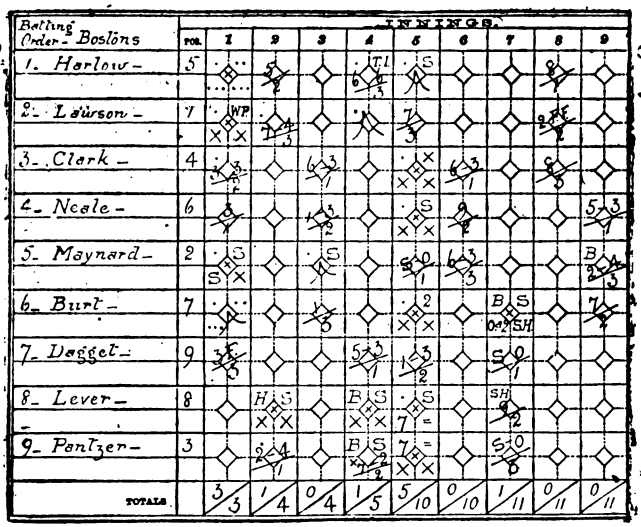
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# CHAPTER IV.

## SCORING.

**Baseball** possesses unique methods of scoring, which might with advantage be followed in other lines of sport. In cricket, for instance, the man who misses a catch does not suffer by having his mistake chronicled on the score sheet and

Score—Boston Amateurs *v.* London Consolidated, Crystal Palace, September 3, 1895.

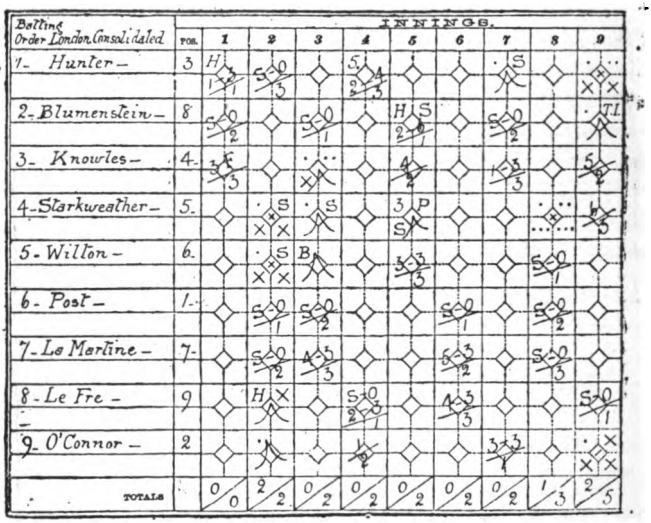



entered into the tables of the county record. The player who, by a wild throw, prevents a man from being run out, suffers nothing but a probable jeer from the crowd. After that his error is forgotten. The argument applies equally in the opposite direction. A cricketer in the field who smartly fields a batted ball and returns it sharply to the wicket-keeper, who

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snaps it up and stumps the batsman, has no share of the credit in the analysis or summary of play. The item simply reads "run out," and the quick play of the fielder is quietly ignored. There appears to be a little unfairness about such points as these which a small amount of thought and care would easily rectify. Why should not a leaf be taken from the book of the baseballer, and every item of play recorded

SCORE—Boston Amateurs *v.* London Consolidated, Crystal Palace, September 3, 1895.



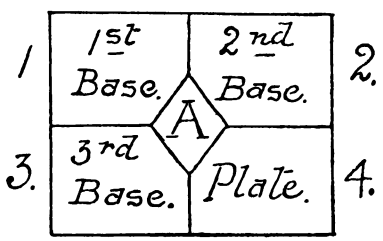

and tabulated, be it good or bad? It could only lead to more effort in the field, a greater amount of energy and carefulness, and a consequent improvement in form, for the cricketer would study his average in the field as well as his figures as batsman or bowler.

A consideration of the accompanying examples of scoring in baseball may aid in bringing home to a cricketer more forcibly the points advanced. In baseball every item of his play is checked against the player's name, whether *pro* or *con*. At

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the finish of the game, the different runs, errors, assists, bases, stolen bases, &c., are summarised, and the whole form of a ball player is immediately recognisable. The complete score on preceding pages is that of a game between the Boston Amateurs and the London Consolidated, played at the Crystal Palace on September 3rd, 1895.

The figures after each player's name in the column headed "Pos." indicate the position of each player when fielding. Number 1 is the pitcher; 2, Catcher; 3, First Baseman; 4, Second Baseman; 5, Short Stop; 6, Third Baseman; 7, Left Fielder; 8, Centre Fielder; 9, Right Fielder. Each of the nine innings played is chronicled in the columns marked with the respective numbers from one to nine. Opposite each player's name, in each column, is a square divided into five parts, four corner partitions, and a centre space. The corner partitions represent the three bases and the plate. The centre space is to record a run when made. Here is a square by way of illustration:—




In scoring, it is necessary to record in division (1) how the base-runner reached first base; in division (2) how he reached second base, and similarly until the runner has reached the plate and completed a run, when the fact is notified by putting a cross in the centre compartment marked **A.**

If, however, the runner is put out, the manner of his going must be represented. This is managed by a kind of short-hand, simple but effective. A point (·) represents a base hit. If a two base hit, three base hit, or four base hit (or home

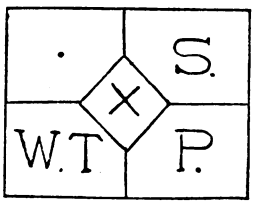


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run), is to be recorded, two, three or four such points are used. When, however, the hit only succeeds in getting the runner to first base (or second or third, as the case may be), his manner of reaching his succeeding base is not recorded by points, but must be described by the following symbols. A safe run is marked with a cross, **X.** A stolen base is chronicled by the letter, **S.** **H,** in the first compartment, means that the man credited with it obtained first base, because he was hit by a pitched ball. **B.,** stands for a base on balls, in a case where four balls have been called against the pitcher. **W. P.,** represent a wild pitch; **W. T.,** wild throw; **P.,** passed ball; **F. F.,** foul fly; **F. T.,** foul tip; and **T. I.,** throw in.

By way of example:—

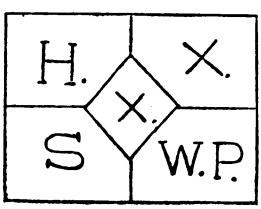
SAXBY—




The record here states that Saxby scored a run in the following manner: He reached first base by hitting a ball into such a position in the field that it could not reach, nor be sent to, the first baseman before he himself touched the base. He stole the second base, went to third on a wild throw by a fielder, and arrived safely home because a pitched ball passed the catcher.

Another illustration:—

HUNTER—

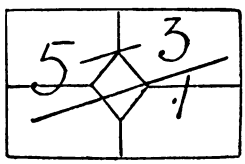



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The reading here says that Hunter went to first base because he was hit by a pitched ball. He obtained second base on a fair hit by the batsman who followed him. Third base was stolen, and he reached the plate through the pitcher delivering a wild pitch, that is, a ball that it was impossible for the catcher to stop.

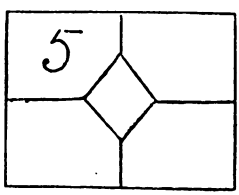
The errors in fielding are chronicled in an equally effective manner, and the assistance rendered by a fielder is not neglected. A glance at the score sheet of the Boston *v.* London Consolidated game, shows that every man on the field is represented by a number. Therefore, if the scorer desired to record that La Martine was put out by short-stop fielding the ball and throwing it to first base so that the first baseman held it before La Martine touched the base, he would do so in this fashion:—

La Martine—




This shows that short-stop (5) sent the ball to first baseman (3), and that La Martine was the first man out in the innings, for the figure (1) underneath signifies that fact. Supposing, however, that short stop had fumbled the ball and allowed La Martine to reach the base in time, an error would have been recorded against short stop in the following manner:—

La Martine—




It is hoped that these little intricacies of the score will be more completely explained by an account of the match exam-

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pled on the score sheets of the Boston *v.* London Consolidated game.

The Bostons, who were first to bat, sent Harlow to open the venture, which he did by obtaining a home run. Lawson, who followed him, attained first base by a safe hit, *i.e.*, no fielder could handle the ball in time to prevent him completing the first quarter of his journey. **W. P.**, in the second division, tells us that he was enabled to advance a stage through a ball being wildly pitched, and the initials tell against Post, the London pitcher, who is No. 1 in the fielding position. Lawson arrives at third base on the safe hit made by Clark, reaches home on the safe hit made by Maynard, and the second run is duly scored. Then, although Clark was the succeeding batsman, the figures $\frac{3-3}{2}$ prove that he was the second man retired, and the player batting after him, Neale, was first out. Clark, it appears, reached first base on his merits, but Neale, following him, put a ball into the safe hands of Hunter, and this is chronicled by the score $\frac{3}{1}$; the 3 representing Hunter, and the 1 meaning "first man out." When Clark saw Neale hit the ball, he started to run for second base, but Neale being caught, the rules obliged Clark to return and touch his base. Hunter, too quick for him, touched the base first, and ended Clark's hopes for the time being. Hunter, in the score, is credited with an unassisted double play. Maynard, next man in, reached first base by means of a safe hit, as is shown by the point in the first partition of the square opposite to his name. **S**, in the second and third spaces, proves that, by judgment and pluck, he was able to steal second and third bases, and he reached home on the safe hit, **X**, of Burt. Burt, on going to the bat, opened with a hit that took him to third base. However, he was not destined to score a run, for he was left on third base (as witness the caret) when the third man was out, and the delinquent was Dagget, whom we know was caught by Hunter, for the score gives **F.** (fly), after the 3. Had he hit

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the ball to Hunter and that fielder had reached first base before him, the score would have read $\frac{3\text{-}3}{3}$. The third man being out, the innings terminates with the score of three runs totalled at the foot of the column.

Hunter opened the first innings of the London Consolidated, and journeyed to first base by the road of affliction, for the **H** in the first position signifies that he was hit by a pitched ball. His career ended there, for, while moving away to second base the pitcher hurled the ball to the first baseman, and Hunter, not being able to return in advance of the ball, was retired. His temporary demise is recorded $\frac{1\text{-}3}{1}$. Blumenstein did not give much trouble, being struck out (**S—O**). Knowles was the next to bat, and he hit the ball so that it sped into the hands of the first baseman. His record $\frac{3\text{-}F}{3}$, means a fly to 3 (first baseman), and third man out. No runs being obtained in the innings, an inglorious **O** is placed at the space for the total.

Dagget being the last man to bat in the first innings of the Bostonians, Lever consequently opened the second venture. Post, the pitcher, hit Lever with a pitched ball, and **H.** in the first partition tells us that Lever obtained first base on the strength of it. The blow could not have been a serious one, for he stole second base. Two safe hits (**X**) took him to third base and home, and a run is credited to him. Pantzer, with a safe hit, reached first, but came to grief in the attempt to steal second. O'Connor, the catcher, securing a pitched ball, threw it rapidly to second baseman Knowles (4), who touched Pantzer with it before that worthy reached the base. His score was marked $\frac{2\text{-}4}{1}$. Harlow, the following batsman, placed a ball into the hands of Starkweather, short-stop (5). Lawson, next man, batted a ball to La Martine (7). That gentleman, seeing Lawson making for second base, threw the ball in the same direction. Second baseman Knowles (4),

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secured it, and, touching Lawson with it before the latter reached the base, enabled the scorer to record $\frac{7-4}{3}$. One run was scored in the innings, and the total of the Bostonians was enlarged to 4.

Starkweather opened the second innings of the Londoners, and reached first base on a safe hit. He stole second, and being helped on his way by two safe hits, secured a run for his side. Wilton, who followed, scored a run in exactly similar fashion. Post and La Martine were each struck out. Le Fre, being hit by a pitched ball, was entitled to take possession of first base. O'Connor filled the vacancy and reached first position on a safe hit. Le Fre, by that hit, reached second, his arrival there on a safe run being chronicled **X.** Hunter, striking out, brought the innings to a close, leaving Le Fre at second base and O'Connor at first. Two runs scored are shown in the total.

Clark, who opened the third innings of the Bostons, hit a ball to third base. Wilton (6), the third baseman, secured and sent it to first (3). Clark, arriving after the ball, was put out, and the score reads $\frac{6-3}{1}$. Neale hit a ball which the pitcher snapped up and sent to first base before the runner reached there. Result: $\frac{1-3}{2}$. Maynard attained first base on a safe hit, stole second, and was left there, for Burt drove a ball into the pitcher's hands, and was the third man out. The pitcher is only able to retire a man, unaided, in two ways, *i.e.*, by catching him or striking him out. A strike out would be chronicled **S—O.**, and $\frac{1}{3}$ necessarily means that the third man out was caught by the pitcher. No runs were scored in this innings.

Blumenstein, opening the third venture for London, was struck out. Knowles made a two-base hit, duly dotted in the correct compartments. Starkweather, making a safe hit, reached first, and advanced Knowles to third. Starkweather,

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stole his second base. Wilton obtained a base on balls. Post was struck out, and La Martine batted a ball to second baseman (4), who got it to first (3), before La Martine arrived. Unfortunately, three men were thus left on bases, Knowles on third, Starkweather on second, and Wilton on first. The innings closed without a run.

Starkweather and Hunter disposed of the first batsman in the fourth innings of the Americans. $\frac{5-3}{1}$ on the score sheet proves this. Lever was allotted a base on balls, stole second and third, and reached home on a safe hit. Pantzer took first base on balls, stole second, got to third on the safe hit, and was soon afterwards retired. A ball being hit into left field, he made a dash for home, but La Martine returned the ball smartly to the catcher, and his intention was defeated. La Martine and O'Connor (catcher) are duly credited with their "assists" towards retiring the second man, $\frac{7-2}{2}$. Harlow reached first base on a safe hit, and reached second while the ball was being thrown in (T I) to dispose of Pantzer. Lawson, by a safe hit, got to first, but Harlow, in endeavouring to reach third, was retired by Wilton at the base (6). The score-sheet shows $\frac{6-6}{3}$, meaning that third baseman, after fielding the ball, retained it and disposed of the runner. It is recorded in this manner to prevent confusion, for $\frac{6}{3}$ would have meant "caught out." One run in the innings was scored by Lever, bringing the total up to five.

Le Fre, commencing the fourth innings for London, was struck out (S—O), but, the catcher missing the ball, had a chance to run for first base. The catcher, however, retrieved himself by getting the ball quickly down to the baseman, and Le Fre was retired. This accounts for the extra record, 2—3 O'Connor was caught by the pitcher, and then Hunter went to first on an error by Harlow, the 5 in the first compartment proving this. Seeing a ball pitched, he endeavoured to sprint

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to second, but $\frac{2\text{-}4}{3}$ shows that Maynard, the catcher (2), sent the ball to Clark at second base (4), and so the third man was out and the innings finished.

Clark opened the visitors' fifth essay with a safe hit, and, getting to second, third and home on other safe hits, scored a run. Maynard struck out. Burt reached first on a safe hit. and, by an error of the catcher, secured second. The error was a bad throw. Had he allowed the ball to pass him, Burt would have been recorded as securing the base on a **P B**, or **P**. Burt completed the round of the bases on safe hits, and scored another run. Dagget $\left(\frac{1\text{-}3}{2}\right)$ was out because the pitcher fielded the batted ball and threw it to first baseman before Dagget arrived. Lever, with a safe hit, reached first, and then proceeded to steal second. The error made by left field (7) gave Pantzer two bases and brought Lever home. Pantzer added yet another run by reaching home on two safe hits. Harlow's safe hit took him to first, and he stole second. The caret-shaped mark shows that he was left on the base, for Lawson was caught by La Martine (7), and the third man was out. Five runs were scored, bringing the total to 10.

Blumenstein, in the home team's fifth venture, was hit by a pitched ball, entitling him to his first base. He stole second, and made tracks for third, but Maynard (2) sent the ball to Neale (6) and Blumenstein was out. Knowles was caught by Clark (4). Starkweather, thanks to a fielding error by Pantzer (3), reached first. The catcher allowed a ball to pass him, and Starkweather reached second, and promptly stole third. Wilton, following, was retired by Pantzer (3), who touched the base before the runner reached it. La Martine was left on third base, and no run was scored.

Clark, the first batsman in the sixth innings, batted a ball to Wilton (6), who sent it to Hunter at first (3), before Clark reached there. Neale, the next man, was caught by Le Fre (9), and Maynard, the third man, was disposed of in exactly the same manner as Clark. It was a blank innings.

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So was the next essay of the Londoners. Post struck out (S—O). La Martine hit a ball to Harlow (5), who passed it to Pantzer (3), and La Martine was retired. Le Fre sent the ball to second base (4), and Clark also returned it to Pantzer (3), and Le Fre was out as well.

In the seventh innings of the Bostons, Burt obtained first base on balls, and stole second. The next score looks like a brain-teaser in trigonometry—O. a. 2. It, however, means that Burt went to third base on an "Out at 2" (catcher); that is to say, that whilst Dagget was being struck out (S—O), Burt took advantage of the chance and advanced himself a base. He reached home on a sacrifice hit (S—H) by Lever. Lever's sacrifice was that he gave Le Fre a catch in right field (9). Le Fre caught it, but could not throw it to the plate before Burt had obtained his run. Pantzer was struck out. The one run scored brought the total to eleven.

The reply of the home team was commenced by O'Connor. He struck a ball towards first base. The baseman (3) obtained possession of it, and had O'Connor out. Hunter opened with a safe hit, and then stole second base. He was left there, for Blumenstein struck out, and Knowles hit a ball to the pitcher which was promptly thrown to first in advance of the runner.

Harlow, eighth innings, was caught by Blumenstein (8). Lawson succumbed in $\frac{2\text{ F. F.}}{2}$ style. This extraordinary-looking fraction means that he was out to a catch behind the bat, a foul fly. Clark was retired in the same manner as Harlow.

Starkweather hit the Boston pitcher for a home run, duly recorded by points. That pitcher then revenged himself by striking out Wilton, Post and La Martine in succession. One run was scored.

In the ninth and last innings of the Bostonians Neale hit a ball to Starkweather at short stop (5) and he threw it to Hunter at first base (3), before Neale could reach there. May-

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nard went to first on a base on balls. Burt, following, was caught in left field (7). Dagget came to the bat, but before he could distinguish himself, Maynard was retired in attempting to steal second base. The catcher (2) secured the ball and threw it down to second baseman (4). The latter secured it in advance of the runner. In the whole nine innings Boston made 11 runs.

The Londoners, in their last innings, began badly, for Le Fre struck out. O'Connor, by a safe hit, reached first, and completed the tour of the bases on the safe hits made by others. The cross in the centre notches a run. Hunter made a two-base hit, and with the help of a safe hit by his successor, Blumenstein, reached home and scored another run. Blumenstein, on first base, ran to second when the ball was thrown in (T.I.), to stop the career of Hunter. Knowles was caught by short stop (5), and Starkweather, being caught by third baseman (6), was third man out, and the innings was over. The Boston team totalled eleven runs in the game, and the London Consolidated mustered five.

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## CHAPTER V.

Baseball in England—The 1895 Season in England—The Junior Championship Trophy—Umpiring in England—Some English Baseball Grounds—The Future in Great Britain.

## BASEBALL IN ENGLAND.

Two teams of American professional players, the Bostons and the Philadelphia Athletics, were the first players of baseball in England. They toured through the country in 1874, playing what they called Exhibition Games, but they seem to have made no attempt to exhibit things in a way that the public could understand. They were, as a matter of fact, too skilful and too fast in play. People could not follow them, and neither head nor tail could be made of points in play that had never been explained.

The conspicuous failure of these teams to arouse any interest in their game resulted in absolute stagnation for fifteen years, so far as baseball in England was concerned. Then, in 1889, Mr. A. G. Spalding brought over the Chicago Club, and another set of players recruited from All America. In the previous year, these men had travelled over Australasia, and in the true spirit of American enterprise, had played in the Samoan Islands, New Zealand, Egypt, Rome and Paris.

Their first match in England was played at the Oval. There was a big concourse of would-be sightseers, but they could see nothing, for the game was played in a fog. The ball was continually being buried in the mud, but that scarcely mattered, for the spectators never knew whether it was in play or not. The players might have arranged a set of hurdle races and called it baseball, and the audience would have been none the wiser half the time. The Prince of Wales

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was present at the game, but he must have been woefully disappointed.

Another cause of failure in this and subsequent matches by Mr. Spalding's teams was again the too great skill of the players. They played too swiftly, too correctly, and did all they knew to prevent any scoring. The consequence was that there was no showy or attractive play that would appear so to a spectator. A few games where the ball was allowed to be batted, and a few runs scored, would have been of far more service towards popularising the game, but the teams were on their merits, and played baseball as it is professionally understood in America. Once more, these Exhibition Games were no exhibitions at all.

But, in the same year, 1889, a number of young American collegiates sowed seed in the ground so roughly ploughed by the professional players, and, by judicious play and teaching outsiders the rudiments of the game, and then incorporating them into their teams, they gradually engendered a little enthusiasm, and finally the game caught on a little in the North of England. Derby, Preston, Birmingham and Stoke were the first centres of activity, and professional footballers began to play the game in their off-season.

But, while baseball had been steadily progressing in public favour in the Midlands and the North, it was not until much more recent times that it earned any recognition in London or the South of England. The ball was first set rolling by Messrs. James Marco, George Dare, Harry Athol, Kelly, Ashby, and R. G. Knowles, who were all American comedians fulfilling engagements in the London variety theatres. Their original idea was to be able to play their national game for their own enjoyment, and they commenced operations by scouring the town and its suburbs for the purpose of finding the materials and a location. After a search and enquiries that would have done credit to the detective instincts of a Lecocq or a Sherlock Holmes, Marco and Knowles concluded that they had enough material to commence with, and the little

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party of enthusiasts started for Battersea Park. There they appropriated a pitch for their game, but they had barely started when the omnipotent policeman appeared upon the scene and peremptorily ordered them to vacate the premises and choose another playing-field. On being pressed to give his reasons, he told the baseballers that they were indulging in a dangerous game. "But," they urged, "you are forcing us to leave and, at the same time, allowing others to play cricket." "Oh, yes," replied the officer, "but there is no danger in cricket." As they had recently read of two men being killed while playing that game, the baseball players advanced the fact as a kind of palliating circumstance. Still, it availed them nothing; the policeman's opinion still differed from theirs, and they were compelled to leave Battersea Park behind them.

Clapham Common was next sampled by the enthusiasts, and they succeeded in getting a pitch where their game was tolerated. But their troubles had only just commenced. The Common is very largely used by cricketers, and those gentlemen, in the intervals of their own sport, unmercifully chaffed the American "cranks." This went on for some weeks, but gradually a few who evinced a desire to learn the game were won over, and players increased in number until there were more of them than it was possible to include in a single match. The people who had come to scoff remained to argue as to which of them should be allowed to fill the few vacancies, and there were often two or three games in progress at one time. The spectators at this period numbered usually from five hundred to a thousand, and they were mostly regular frequenters, who commenced to find a great deal of merit and interest in a sport that had originally only excited their ridicule. The running catches made by the fielders were applauded to the echo, while the swift and accurate throwing, the sliding, running, and the general life that characterised the game, attracted attention and admiration, and changed doubters into enthusiasts.

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Still more interest was aroused at this period by a match arranged by George Dare between the Clapham Common nine and a team of the Cowboys attached to Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show at Earl's Court. The game was played on the 30th June, 1892, in the Earl's Court arena, before the most mixed assemblage of spectators that ever watched any sport, including, as it did, the whole of the members of the Congress of Rough Riders that had been gathered from all corners of the world. Cossacks, Hungarians, South Americans, Cowboys, Indians, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Americans, and Britishers mustered in full force to see the Cowboys win, which they did by a score of thirteen to five. But it was a most unsatisfactory match from the Commoners' point of view. The weather for days had been execrable, and the ground was like a pond; it rained during the whole progress of the game, and players and spectators alike were disappointed and unhappy. The Commoners had been used to playing on grass, and they were naturally at a loss in having to run in heavy, yielding soil, that became a quagmire in places. As a result, it was resolved to tempt the fates on another occasion, and to try the possibility of playing a really good game where the one side would not be so remorselessly handicapped. Accordingly, on the 13th July, 1892, the same teams played the game that really gave baseball its start in London. The ground was better, though still slippery, and both teams were in fitter form. The audience again included the entire Congress of Rough Riders, but was still more noticeable as attracting a large fashionable attendance. Among the people present at this christening of the game in London were: Buffalo Bill, General B. Williams (U.S. Army), Colonel Ochiltree, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Henry Labouchere, Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, Mrs. Alice Shaw, Dr. Maitland Coffin, Miss Blanche Rooseveldt, Mr. and Mrs. Tyars, Miss Hallett, Miss Helen Dauvray, Mrs. Conover, and Mr. W. Chapman. As a pressman summed it up, it was an audience of society folk, mummers and Mexicans, Cowboys and Cossacks, Gauchos and Indians.

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A record of the score, considering the importance of the match in the history of baseball, may be included.

LONDON THESPIANS CLUB.

| PLAYERS. | AB | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. Kelly, P. and 2nd B. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Wal Pink, R. F. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| J. Ashby, C. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 10 |
| J. Marco, C. F. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| R. G. Knowles, 2nd B. and P. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 |
| F. Halter, L. F. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| T. Ardell, S. S. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Geo. Dare, 3rd B. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| H. Athol, 1st B. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Totals | 38 | 5 | 4 | 24 | 10 | 21 |

WILD WEST CLUB.

| PLAYERS. | AB | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hammond (W. W. Staff of N.Y.) S.S. | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Snyder (of Cowboy Band of Phila.), P. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 5 |
| Murphy ,, ,, C. | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| Bebb (Cowboy of Kansas City), 1st B. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Sheppard (of Cowboy Band of N.Y.), C. F. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Arnold (W. W. Staff of N.Y.), 2nd B. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Brogan (Cowboy of Lowell, Mass), 3rd B. | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Nelson (Mex. Vacquero of Pine Ridge), L. F. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bell (W. W. Staff, of Newark, N.J.), R. F. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Totals | 42 | 9 | 6 | 27 | 22 | 13 |

RUNS BY INNINGS.

| | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wild West B.C. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —9 |
| London Thespians, B.C. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —5 |

Wild West B.C.—Earned run, 1; two base hit, Snyder; struck out, Snyder, 14; left on bases four men. London Thespians B.C.—Earned runs, 0; struck out, 0; bases on balls, by Kelly, 5; double play, Ashby and Knowles. Time of game, two hours and ten minutes.

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The daily and weekly papers, and the best of London journalism were represented in full on this occasion, mainly owing to the courtesy of Buffalo Bill's General Manager, A. C. Sheible, and of Nate Salisbury, who worked hard to secure a representative audience.

The umpire for the first game was John D. Hopkins, a prominent American theatrical manager. He came through the ordeal with flying colours, and is entitled to rank as the umpire of the first game of baseball played in London by residents. The umpire of the second game was James Richmond, a comedian then performing at the Alhambra theatre. Since then, the staff of umpires has grown much larger and more competent. The players have equally improved in quality, and, if Buffalo Bill should pay a return visit to England, it is quite on the cards that his cowboy team might score up a number of defeats to square the accounts of those two victories won during the infancy of baseball in London.

In the ensuing season of 1893, the Thespians (the original team from Clapham Common), were again on the war-path. They entered the National Baseball Association of England, and won every game with the greatest of ease. A championship game against Stockton-on-Tees was played at the "Greyhound," Dulwich, on 13th July, and resulted in a victory for the Thespians, by 27 to 19. An unfortunate accident occurred in the first innings. In pitching his second ball, T. Wragg, of the Stocktons, dislocated his arm. It was, however, the result of an old injury.

Other teams competing for the championship of England were Preston North End, Middlesbrough, Elswick, Liverpool Unions, Darlington, St. Augustine's, Ironopolis, Grangetown, Linthorpe, Eston, and the J's. The last-named team being the only other southern team, the Thespians were directed by the ruling body of the Association to play against them, before being allowed to compete in the final for the Spalding Cup for the Amateur Championship. Accordingly, on July

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26th, the Thespians, on Clapham Common, beat the J's by 38 to 8. They then met St. Augustine's in the final, played with them as a cat does with a mouse, and won the Cup and the English Championship, by 33 to 6.

The opening of the season of 1894, saw five baseball clubs in the field in London. These were the Thespians, J's, Remingtons, Electrics, and Postmen. The cups and trophies to be competed for were :—

The Spalding Cup, for the Amateur Championship of England.

The Spalding Cup, for the Amateur Championship of London.

The *Music Hall Review* Cup.

The R. G. Knowles Trophy, for the best team (all Englishmen) in the London Baseball Association.

The G. W. Hunter Trophy for the most runs made by an English player.

On the 22nd February, 1894, the London Baseball Association was formally incorporated, at a meeting held at the Holborn Restaurant, under the guidance of Mr. Newton Crane, President of the English National Association. Mr. Eugene Stratton was elected President of the London Association.

The opening game of the season, played on the new grounds at Balham, was stopped at the third innings by a drenching downpour of rain. On the 8th June, Derby beat the Thespians. An unsatisfactory incident in this game was the fact that the Derby umpire told a player to touch with the ball a Thespian who had made a big hit and reached third base. The reason given was that Blocksom, the player in question, had not touched second base while running. Blocksom denied this, but, in any event, it was argued that the umpire greatly exceeded his province when he ordered a fielder to touch the man. Beyond this little incident, everything passed off perfectly amicably and in a sportsmanlike manner.

The Thespians met the Derby team again in a semi-final match on 28th July. This time they had a complete revenge,



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for they won by 22 to 14. An interesting feature of this match is the fact that all the Thespian players were Americans, and all the Derby players Englishmen. Three thousand people watched this game.

On the 25th August, the Thespians played Stockton in the final tie, beat them by 38 to 14, and won the Cup and the English Championship for the second year in succession.

On the 27th April, 1895, the second annual general meeting of the London Baseball Association was held at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. T. R. Dewar was elected President for the year. The three leading London teams were, first, the Thespians, second, the Remingtons, third, the Dewars (late J's).

## THE 1895 SEASON IN ENGLAND.

Baseball made rapid strides in 1895. Increased interest in the game was evinced by Americans and Englishmen, and their comfort as spectators was more closely attended to. Other features were the influx of the English players, the founding of new teams and the opening up of new scenes of operations. There was marked progression everywhere.

The first game of the season was played at the London Baseball Park, on the 4th May, for the benefit of the Gordon Boys' Home, and the spectators included the Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph Renals, Bart., the Lady Mayoress, the United States Ambassador, the Hon. T. F. Bayard, Mr. Halley Stewart, M.P., Mr. P. A. Collins, the United States Consul General and many other ladies and gentlemen prominent in English and American society. The game was a very evenly contested one between the Dewars and the Remingtons, the former team winning by 11 runs to 10. The interest was unabated until the last ball had been struck; and the match generated an interest which was maintained throughout the season.

The principal feature of the year was the wresting of the Championship of England from the Thespians, pioneers of the game in London, by the Derbys. From many points of view,

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this was a matter of congratulation, as the Midlanders are essentially an English team, and their capture of the bays from a purely American nine must give an impetus to the sport, and serves to show beginners what can be accomplished by pluck and perseverance. The element of luck was, however, not wanting, for the Derby team were not tied with the Thespians in the championship contests. The votaries of Thespis were dispossessed of place by the Fullers and the latter team engaged in the final with the Derbys. On form, the Fullers should have beaten Derby, but, in baseball, as in cricket, form often belies itself. Such was the case in the instance under notice, for the Fullers, who had developed a habit of mastering the Derbys in exhibition games, went all to pieces in the final and left the Midlanders champions of the year. The score, by innings, was :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Derby | ... 0—1—1—1—0—3—5—9—0. | Total | 20 |
| Fullers | ... 3—2—0—1—3—0—1—2—4. | ,, | 16 |

The Remingtons, a very formidable combination when able to command their full strength, were unfortunate in frequently having to fight their battles with teams that scarcely did justice to their full prowess. Despite this drawback, however, they succeeded in winning the Championship of the London Baseball Association, thus becoming possessors, for the time, of the Spalding Challenge Trophy.

Four junior teams were born during the season and affiliated to the London Association. These were the Woolwich Arsenal, White Horse, Civil Service and St. Jacob's. To each of them is due unstinted credit, for, beginning in a state of absolute ignorance of all the rules and details of the game, they so utilised every opportunity of learning even its little intricacies that, at the close of the year, there was scarcely a man on any of the nines who could not have appeared to advantage in the company of the seniors. More especially was this the case with the Woolwich Arsenal Club, who, guided by the playing rules only, mode progress that astonished the most hopeful.

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The final for the junior championship was fought out between the Arsenal and the St. Jacob's, and although the Saints defeated the Plumstead contingent, the defeat was an honourable one. The victory of the St. Jacob's men must have been specially gratifying to Mr. Geddes, the European manager of the Vogeler Company, who spared neither trouble nor expense in making his team as perfect as possible.

Among other interesting matches of the year was one played at the Crystal Palace, on the 20th August, between the Remingtons and Dewars. For the first time in the history of the London Association, both teams were level at the end of the ninth innings, and supplementary innings had to be played. The Remingtons had held a lead until the first half of the eighth innings, when the Dewars tied at 13 points. The ninth innings brought 4 runs for the Dewars, and they were ahead for the first time. Much to the delight of all, their opponents tied the score with "17 all" at the close of the ninth. The excitement then became intense, for the fact of the game being a record one, was, of course, known to every player. One run was made by the Dewars, and then three men were retired. The Remingtons again went to bat, but could only score a single run, and there was another tie in the tenth innings. One run each in the eleventh innings raised doubts as to whether the match would ever be finished. The twelfth counted one for the Dewars. When the Remingtons had two men out, Saxby went in and tied the score again, but another man was on base, and, through an error, made the winning run. The score, by innings, was as follows:—

Remingtons (12 innings) 3—6—0—0—4—0—0—2—2—1—1—2. Total 21.

Dewars (12 innings) 0—2—1—5—0—1—1—3—4—1—1—1. Total 20.

In addition to the match played, as related, for the benefit of the Gordon Boys' Home, other games took place in aid of the Music Hall Benevolent Fund and of the Licensed Victuallers' Schools. The Music Hall game was decided in

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perfect weather, and consequently attracted a vast attendance of spectators, composed chiefly of "variety" and theatrical celebrities. The competing teams were the Thespians and Fullers, and the former team won a highly creditable victory. The fact that the Thespians played in their stage costumes added interest and fun to the proceedings and assisted in drawing a good "gate." On the occasion of the game for the benefit of the Licensed Victuallers' School the elements were not propitious, and the proceeds suffered accordingly.

In September, a celebrated American team, the Boston Amateurs, visited this country. As events proved, they were just a little too strong for their English brothers of the diamond, but they nevertheless had to fight hard at Derby and in London to retain their supremacy. More especially was this the case when they met Consolidated London at the Crystal Palace and Wembley Park. Elsewhere in this volume will be found the complete score of the Crystal Palace game, and, as it is described in detail, it is unnecessary to make further reference here beyond stating that the contest was most exciting from start to finish, and that the score very fairly represents the relative merits of the rival teams. The Boston Amateurs won every game played by them in England.

A pleasant feature of the season was the interest aroused amongst English cricketers, resulting in many of them joining the ranks of the ball players. This infusion of English blood was brought about in a peculiar manner. Some Sydenham cricketers had been watching the series of games played at the Crystal Palace, and, deceived, as hundreds of others have been, by the apparently tantalising simplicity of everything, they conceived the notion of beating Uncle Sam at his own national pastime. The preliminary arrangements for a match were speedily settled, and a game was brought off on the new sports arena at the Palace. The baseballers allowed their opponents to play seventeen men, instead of nine and gave them the advantage of five "puts out" per innings, instead of the correct three. Nevertheless, the cricketers only scored

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six runs against forty-seven by their opponents. Of course, this result was only what might have been expected, but it served a good end, for it proved that the game of "glorified rounders" is, after all, one that needs just a little science and skill, and calls for athletic qualifications quite as much as do cricket and football.

It was only in the proper way of things that the Americans should, in their turn, give the Englishmen a chance to assert their supremacy in their national game, and a cricket match took place between the ball players and a team of Norwood and Sydenham cricketers. On this occasion, the baseball men met their opponents on even terms. To the utter astonishment of everybody, the representatives of the American game disposed of a very strong side for the comparatively small total of 116. To this, Columbia replied with 40, and, following on, warmed to their work and ran up the respectable total of 74 for five wickets. A number of converts was the outcome of this pleasant interchange of hostilities, and, in the ensuing season of 1896, the Crystal Palace directorate have decided to equip a team of their own. On the other hand, a cricket pitch will be laid down at the London Baseball Park, and there will be the singular anomaly of a *baseball cricket team* prepared to meet all comers, Surrey and Yorkshire only excepted.

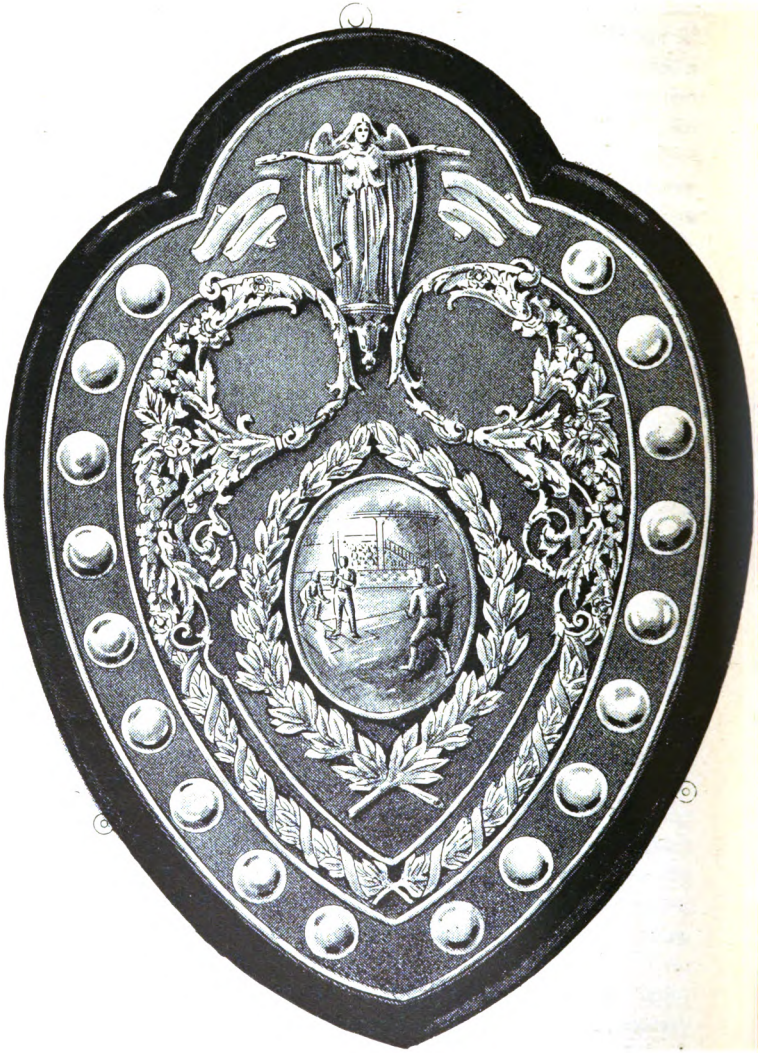
Visiting teams from the provinces during the past season frequently included the Derbys, and their display was always worthy of their record. Their team is composed of well-known football players who are naturally continually in training throughout the whole year. The London teams paid their Midland rivals frequent return visits, and the results may be classified under the heading of "honours easy." Stockton was also visited by a London Consolidated team who were comparatively easy victors.

A pleasing feature of the close of the season was connected with Sir Joseph Renals, the Lord Mayor. As Honorary President of the London Baseball Association, Sir Joseph

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THE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY.

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had evinced so keen an interest in the game and had furthered its progress in so many ways, that the Officers and Council of the Association were moved to ask him to allow them to mark their appreciation of his Presidency by presenting an address. A departure was made from the usual illuminated parchment, and the address was engraved on a silver scroll and mounted in a novel and artistic manner. The presentation was make at the Mansion House on the 29th October, 1895.

## THE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY.

The Trophy emblematic of the Junior Championship was presented in consequence of the number of junior teams that were springing up, and the idea was to furnish them with an inducement to bring out their best efforts. The result fully justified expectations.

The final was played at the Crystal Palace between Woolwich Arsenal and St. Jacob's, the latter winning the shield for the season of 1895. The terms of the agreement under which it is presented require it to be won three years in succession before it becomes the absolute property of any club.

## UMPIRING IN ENGLAND.

During the season of 1894, the dearth of umpires was very noticeable; in fact, there were only three regular ones, and they could seldom be depended upon, business frequently keeping them away from other than Saturday games. George W. Kenway, Frank M. Trevoe and Dr. W. H. Wray were the official umpires of the London Association for that year, Kenway remaining on in that position from 1893, when he had officiated in some important contests. Among others may be mentioned:—Remingtons *v.* Thespians, J.'s *v.* Thespians, Stockton *v.* Thespians and St. Augustine's *v.* Thespians. Each of these games was allotted to the credit of the theatrical team, who, in fact, did not suffer a single defeat during the entire year.

In 1894 the games were more frequent, and Derby, being

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included in the National Association, played the semi-final with the Thespians at the London Baseball Park. Dr. Wray and F. M. Trevoe umpired the game, the double umpire system being tried for the first time and proving very successful. Not a complaint was heard from either of the contesting teams or the spectators, in spite of the fact that the play was exciting and close. Delicate decisions were necessary in rapidly succeeding instances, and from start to finish the interest was intense. The final between the Stocktons and Thespians was umpired by the same gentlemen, and they were as successful in that as in the semi-final, not a decision being questioned nor cavilled at.

1895 produced several new umpires, and was in all respects a year of improvement. Dr. Wray remained on the official list, and good work was achieved by Dan Sprague, Hengle, Major Burk, Calnan of Leicester, and Mellors of Derby—Sprague and Hengle, perhaps, being the most efficient. Sprague umpired the largest number of games, he being a general favourite and held in excellent repute by players and public alike.

The whole season was a very trying one for the gentlemen who occupied the umpiring positions. New players cropped up so fast, and they naturally not being cognizant of all the points of the game, rendered it very difficult for an umpire to give decisions that were always in accord with their ideas of right and wrong. Besides this, the games were played very much closer and far quicker than in former seasons. With these more brilliant displays and more delicate questions to decide, the umpires required greater thought and narrower attention, not to speak of a more decisive and authoritative manner than had hitherto been necessary. A disposition to complain became apparent, but was quickly stamped out by Hengle ordering the discontented and quarrelsome players off the field, thereby restoring order and gaining respect for the official decisions.

The International Game at the Crystal Palace between the Boston amateurs and the London Consolidated was umpired by

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Dr. Wray, and, though the home team was defeated, they had nothing but praise for the umpire. The second game, at Wembley Park, was adjudicated upon by Major Burk and John Jenkinson, and only one objection was raised. It was of such a slight nature that the point was waived. The match concluded the season proper, so far as London was concerned.

The final game for the championship was played at Derby, between the Fullers and Derbys, and was umpired by A. W. Lawson, the Boston pitcher. Local enthusiasm rose uppermost with the spectators, and their desire to see their town win led them to frequently question the decisions of the umpire to such an extent that he withdrew from the game. There was a delay of fully five minutes, during which it was explained that the excitement was really no slur upon him, but simply the outburst of a crowd of sportsmen anxious to see their own side win, and jealous of every point credited against them. He was persuaded to return and finish the game, doing so to the satisfaction of the spectators, for their team won. It is no exaggeration to say that, at the close of the game, there was a scene of rejoicing and enthusiasm such as Derby had never before witnessed, and probably never will again. Over seven thousand people paid at the gates, and there were seven thousand raving baseball cranks at the finish of the contest. No American town could have furnished such ecstasies of delight or any louder mode of expressing them. It is a mild phrase to say that the town was baseball mad, but they had every reason to be proud, for their team was certainly the better one.

## SOME ENGLISH BASEBALL GROUNDS.

### The London Baseball Park.

Situated just where Balham and Streatham Hill meet, and within a few minutes' walk of Brixton Hill, the London Baseball Park is a pretty, picturesque ground, quite easy of access by train to Balham or Streatham Hill stations, or by tram or 'bus to Telford Avenue. From either of these points it is a comfortable

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stroll to this open, rural space, bowered in trees, where one sits and breathes the fresh air of heaven and feels to be miles away in the country. The ground itself leaves little to be desired. It is level and always well rolled and fresh. It is fenced in from the road, and has its own spacious and commodious grand stand and refreshment rooms. The creature comforts of the visitor are carefully attended to, and he may spend many agreeable afternoons there in the pure Surrey air, watching a game of ball.

### The Crystal Palace.

The baseballers' who play there two or three times a week in the season, have been allotted the new Sports Arena for the display of their endeavours. They have become very popular with the Sydenhamites and the frequenters of the palace of glass, and form by no means one of the least attractions. The lawn, on a bright day, is crowded with ladies and gentlemen sitting or standing about and watching and applauding the points of play. The management of the Palace have also furnished a first-class military band, whose stand is amongst the trees by the side of the ground, and whose music blends with the "click" of the bat and the shouts of the players.

### Wembley Park.

Wembley Park was only thrown open to the players towards the end of the eventful season of 1895, but it has already developed into popularity as a centre for the pilgrimage of sport-enthusiasts whose homes and haunts are within the line of the Harrow extension of the Metropolitan Railway. But visitors to Wembley Park saw two important games played on their new ground, one being an International Match against the Boston team then touring in England. Up to the finish it was a close and exciting contest. An even closer game was played here by the Remingtons against the Thespians, the former team winning by the score of three to two. This was the narrowest and most perfect game played in England, and the score was the smallest of the season. In winning the

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match the Typewriters also earned the championship of the London district. As regards the ground itself, it is no exaggeration to say that there is no finer in the world. The lawn is perfection, and the pitch is the admiration of baseballers who have played upon it. Wembley Park is, at present, the only ground in that corner of Middlesex where the game is played, but it has made such remarkable strides there in popular estimation that we frankly expect to shortly see many teams and grounds flourishing in the vicinity.

### Derby.

The Derby Baseball Grounds, the home of the champions of 1895, is a very handsome park, kept in admirable condition, and reflecting high credit on Mr. Francis W. Ley, President of the National Baseball Association of England, and on the town of Derby. There is seating accommodation in the park for five thousand people, the grand stands extend right along two sides of the ground, and from any part of them a perfect view of the game may be enjoyed. To crown these advantages the turf is good and as level as a billiard table. Some of the closest games of the season were played upon the Derby ground, not the least interesting being the final for the championship of England. The immense concourse of spectators grew so excited that they could scarcely restrain themselves, and the cheers of delight which were awarded the champions as they left the field *en route* to the dressing-rooms are probably echoing yet. Included among the Derby-players is Steve Bloomer, one of the stars of the football world, who accredits his activity to baseball. Allsopp and Robinson, other footballers, are equally enthusiastic and play the game earnestly and capably from start to finish. Other players who contributed in no small degree to the success of the Derby team during the past season are Mellors, Presbury, Booth, Hogan, Beresford, Calnan and Kelly. Both in batting and fielding they are front-rank players. Baseball is a cherished institution in Derby, and visitors to the town

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who are able to go to see a game played will be receiving interest on the capital they expend.

### Stockton and Middlesbrough.

The ground at Stockton is superior to that of Middlesbrough, but both are good. Each has ample accommodation for spectators, and, both being easy of access, are thoroughly well patronised and supported. There is a friendly rivalry and a spirit of emulation between the two towns, evinced by the efforts made by each baseball team to wrest the supremacy from the other. A contest between the nines never flags, and is always productive of excitement and keen enthusiasm. As the two towns are so close together, a match located at one of them always brings the partisans from the other. They willingly make the short journey in the hope of seeing their men beat the other side upon their native heath, and, as the local enthusiasts are also present in force, the applause and approval are very evenly divided. The followers of the winning team cheer their men, and the sympathy of fellow-townsmen is never lacking for the losers. Both grounds are the property of, and controlled by, limited liability companies, and have proved a source of profit to the shareholders. The players, so far, have not appeared equal to the form of Derby or London, but they have been improving so rapidly that there is every possibility of their being well to the front in the coming season of 1896. Among the shining lights of the local firmament, we may refer to Robert Moorsome, Shaw, Sheppard, Cochrane and Horman. These players, and others of the towns, may yet be heard from more distinctly as exponents and supporters of their chosen game.

### Darlington.

This thriving town follows a good lead in possessing its own ground, and by the handsome support accorded by its public to their team. The game has taken firm root in fertile soil, and its rapid growth in the district will probably lead to further development and success in the ensuing season. The

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players are increasing in number, and an equal increase in the quality of the play should be an incentive to the team to try hard for the championship of their district, if not of England.

NEWCASTLE, WALKER, WALLSEND AND CLARAVALE.

The Newcastle team have not yet aspired to the luxury of a private and enclosed ground. At present, they are content to play their games on the town moor. This fact has certainly in no measure resulted in any loss of popular patronage, for we have seen thousands of spectators gathered on the moor displaying the deepest and most critical interest in the progress of events. Still it is certain that, when the Newcastle men succeed in finding a permanent abode, their ground will be one of the most favoured and best patronised resorts in that go-ahead city.

Walker, Wallsend and Claravale, are in possession of enclosed grounds, and are pushing the game forward in that spirited manner which spells success. Their players compare very favourably with the best, and have exhibited remarkably good form. The Newcastle team, for instance, played an extremely close game with the Derbys in the semi-final for the championship, and only lost by a couple of points. The growth of baseball in this vicinity has always been steady and sure, and the signs of its continuance are healthy. Once a year, on the Newcastle town moor, there is held a kind of Olympian contest for supremacy in a series of games of all kinds. Clubs from all parts of England combine to send their men to the field for each item, and baseball always makes a great display. As there are other games of all sorts in progress at the same time, the ball players only get a share of the spectators—but it is undoubtedly the lion's share.

## THE FUTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The players in this country are enthusiastic enough to deem the outlook to be bright and encouraging. The seeds of the game have been carefully sown, a portion of the harvest has been reaped, but the progress, which up to now

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has been merely a quiet and steady one, is expected to continue by leaps and bounds.

It were idle to suggest that baseball could ever take the place of cricket as the national game. Such a contingency is never dreamed of, but it is considered that the game has every certainty of developing into a prominent and popular sport. There are two important factors tending to aid in this, one advantage being that a match is very quickly played (two hours and a half being the very outside duration) and never drawn; and the other feature is that ball can be indulged in on almost any open space, no matter what the condition of the turf. The green lawns of Surrey have little, if any, advantage over the bleak moors of the North country, and a well-kept, well-rolled stretch of grass claims little precedence over a coal-strewn, dusty, grimy, barren plot by the side of the pit's mouth.

There will be many additions to the scenes of play in the season of 1896, not alone in London, but in the provinces, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. In Cardiff and Newport, Mr. J. F. Appleton has already formed clubs, and the number of football players anxious to become active members of the different teams proves how ready they are to recognise the solid benefit they will derive from this opportunity to keep in strict training during both summer and winter. A Civil Service team, organised by Mr. J. Bradfield, is particularly entitled to attention, for their development was so rapid, and their anxiety to master every detail so marked, that their chances for the junior championship seem extremely rosy. Their knowledge already obtained, coupled with what they will learn during the preliminary season extending from the first to the thirty-first of May, should render them peculiarly fit and able contestants.

A more important feature in the advancement of the game is connected with the aims of Mr. John S. Barnes, whose arrival in England will mark a new and striking departure. This gentleman has resolved to identify himself in baseball

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here, and he is certainly moving in the right direction. He is already well-known in sporting circles in this country, for he paid a very successful visit as a sprinter some years ago. He is an universally popular man in Canada and the United States, where he has managed professional baseball teams. He devoted himself, last season, to Minneapolis, Minn., where his team was a huge success, both from a sporting and financial point of view. Under his management, the Minneapolis team is making a tour of the world, and, since leaving home, they have played in every city in the Western States, including San Francisco, and are on their journey to England by way of Australia, a continent where the game has taken firm hold.

In 1896, the business portion of the tour will commence in real earnest. Mr. Barnes' brother has come to England in advance of the team, and has negotiated for grounds in Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow and Edinburgh. The idea is to leave in each city two or three players who thoroughly understand the game, and to induce local footballers, cricketers and athletes generally to combine in taking up and studying it. When the interest has been aroused in this manner, a league will be formed, and the sport left to catch on in the way that is assured for it. A sudden success is not anticipated, for baseball is new, and the public must get a general knowledge of it before they are able to appreciate it. This cannot be obtained in an instant, but, by easy stages, the points will dawn upon the spectators in the principal centres of the sport, and then baseball may be expected to boom. The great qualities of Englishmen, pluck and perseverance, combined with the action and energy of their American cousins, cannot fail to overcome all obstacles and opposition. Football had to fight every step of its way to recognition, and golf, after the lapse of centuries, has only just become a popular institution. Baseball has an equally good chance with any other outdoor recreation, and the year of 1896 will probably figure as a red letter one.

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## CHAPTER VI.

Baseball in England (*continued*)—The London Baseball Association—The President—The Vice-Presidents—A Group of English Players—A Group of American Players in England—The Founders of the London Game—The Council of the London Baseball Association.

## THE LONDON BASEBALL ASSOCIATION.

*The President:*

THOMAS R. DEWAR.

THE name of Mr. Thomas R. Dewar is celebrated in commercial and sporting circles the whole world round. About thirty years ago he made his bow upon the stage of life in Perth, N.B., and, after the usual term of parental supervision, was sent to study the three R's, together with geography, history and the shorter Catechism, first at Perth, and afterwards at Edinburgh.

From the first, he showed himself a thorough sportsman, for, while his place in the class was always dubious, in the playground it was assured, he being a most energetic captain of any team, whether for cricket, football, hockey, golf or curling.

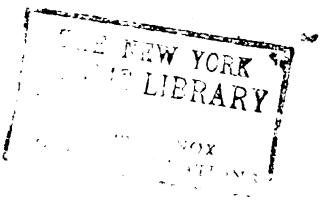
However, since coming to London, he has proved to be a most shrewd and successful business man, for at the present time there is nobody more appreciated in the commercial world of the Metropolis. His energy and perseverance have made the name of "Dewar" famous throughout the world, and there are few, if any, places where the well-known blend of his Scotch whisky cannot be obtained. Judging from the enormous business now done by the firm of John Dewar and Sons, Limited, it would seem almost impossible for the London Managing Director (Mr. T. R. Dewar) to find time for anything but attendance at his office in Lime Street, but he evidently believes in the old saying that "all work and no

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Thomas R. Dewar

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Eugene Stratton

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play make Jack a dull boy," for he is always ready to encourage sport in every direction.

A few years ago, while travelling through America, he was so struck by the national game of baseball, that, upon returning to this country and learning that the game was being introduced here, he determined to encourage it by offering an important trophy of one hundred guineas value, to be competed for by the various teams. So thoroughly did he enter into the spirit of the enterprise that, when approached upon the subject, he most willingly consented to be President of the London Baseball Association, and the success of the last season is mainly due to the energetic and enthusiastic support he gave to the game. There are many cricket, cycling, bowling and other clubs in the Metropolis that have the privilege of competing for a "Dewar" Challenge Cup, but it is a question whether any club or association has such an imposing and grand trophy to compete for as the one given by Mr. Thomas R. Dewar to the National Baseball Association.

### *The First President:*
### EUGENE STRATTON.

Eugene Stratton, the first president of the L. B. A., is the popular negro-comedian, the "Dandy Coloured Coon" of renown. Buffalo, U.S.A., was his birthplace, and he first saw the light there on the 8th of May, 1861. He was educated at the College of the Christian Brothers, and was intended for a naval cadetship at Annapolis. His natural leaning towards the stage asserted itself, however, and after shining at school entertainments, he developed a habit of running away from home and entering into brief partnerships with performers of different kinds and varying abilities. He became an acrobat, a variety performer, and a burnt-cork minstrel. In the latter guise, he joined the celebrated Haverly Troupe, and came to London with them in 1880. He settled down in London, and became principal comedian with the Moore and Burgess Minstrels. After electrifying the town



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with the "Whistling Coon," he branched off into the music halls, and has since remained a conspicuous figure in the Variety world. He is a conscientious and thorough-going sportsman, and has a natural love for baseball, exemplified by the interest he takes in the success of the London Association, and by the fact that he is no mean player of the game.

*The Vice-Presidents:*

J. WALTER EARLE.

The London Baseball Association was indeed fortunate in securing J. Walter Earle as a Vice-President. He possesses a thorough knowledge of the game, and was a player in America before business and the pursuit of wealth called him to England. He was born in Ithaca, New York State, and graduated at Cornell College. He first secured a position with the United States Express Company at Ithaca, and, to forward his interests, commenced the complete study of stenography and the typewriter. These pursuits brought him in contact with Mr. Wyckoff, at that time official stenographer to the Fifth Judicial District of the New York State, and a great enthusiast on writing machines. Mr. Wyckoff took a kindly interest in young Earle, who evinced such aptitude that he took him into his own office as a student. He had secured the agency for Central New York of the Remington typewriter, the only one then in existence. Mr. Earle, thus early in the history of writing machines, caught the infection, and did so under most potently favourable auspices. Mr. Wyckoff took the initiative in pushing the fortunes of the Remington, and indissolubly linked his name with the foremost typewriting machine of the world. Mr. Earle assisted in these efforts, and the firm commenced the manufacture of carbon paper for manifolding, and typewriter ink, both of which have developed into enormous auxiliary businesses. In time, Mr. Wyckoff formed the important connection which still exists between himself, Mr. Seamans and Mr. Benedict, and Mr. Earle was naturally one of the

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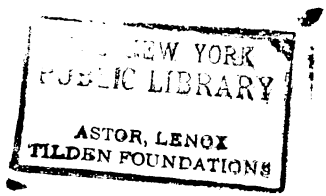


J. WALTER EARLE.

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WILLIAM E. GEDDES.

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first managers appointed by the new company. For a long while his headquarters were in Philadelphia, but, when the fame of the "Remington" had traversed the Atlantic and it became an object of great interest, and finally of demand, in European commercial circles, Mr. Earle was selected for the important work of carrying it to its fortunes in the world's metropolis. Coming to London in 1889, Mr. Earle at once went to the front rank of active business men, and the success of the Remington typewriter is common knowledge far and near. Always an enthusiastic sportsman, Mr. Earle has thrown himself heart and soul into the organisation of the Baseball Park at Balham, and has generously equipped a splendid team from among the Remington employés, to whom he accords the necessary holiday times, thus affording them opportunities of offering spirited resistance to the strong nines who oppose them for the British National Championship of the Yankee sport. So strong were they last season (1895), that they won the Championship of the London Association, carrying with it the Spalding Cup.

### William E. Geddes.

*Age quod agis* has been the motto of W. E. Geddes through life. Whatever he set himself to do, his ready genius and dogged pertinacity accomplished. Some fifty years ago he was born in America, and very soon began projecting schemes for his advancement in life. As representative of the Charles A. Vogeler Company, he has travelled every State, journeying from New York to San Francisco, and from Florida to Canada. Travellers and hunters have marvelled to find the advertisements of the Vogeler firm perched amongst the apparently inaccessible fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Geddes placed them there. The action is typical of the man, for feats that anybody can accomplish have no charm for him. He only desires the seemingly unattainable. When the Vogeler Company desired to make their name a household word in Europe, they naturally

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selected the subject of this sketch as manager. But in addition to being a business man of the first order, he is an enthusiast in sport. When English baseball came under his notice, he aspired to win the laurels for the team that he originated—the St. Jacob's. That he succeeded in this is well known; and the main credit must be given to him, for he spared neither time, labour nor money in seeking the efficiency of his nine. Cricket and football equally claim his attention and receive his aid. Mr. Geddes served as an officer in the Thirteenth Massachusetts (Unattached), during the American Civil War.

W. B. FULLER.

This gentleman was born on the 30th of May, 1857, at a small town named Dorset, a place situated among the green hills of Vermont, U.S.A. But Dorset was too small to tempt him to remain there. He recognised the fact that there were no fortunes left unmade in that town, and, as he intended to make one, he moved to where he thought gold was to be found without digging in the earth for it. He made up his mind to win it by catering to the tastes of the people of Buffalo, New York State. He migrated there and started manufacturing that candy and confectionery which have since made his name famous in the largest city in the world. Every lady and gentleman with a sweet tooth has learned to bless the name of "Fuller's," and their popular confections are sought after in every large city in England, as well as in Paris. Mr. W. B. Fuller has evidently found the gold that he dreamed of in his boyhood days at Dorset, Vermont. He is one of the most energetic workers in the cause of baseball, and not only did he take an active part in the work of the Association by becoming one of its officers, but he went further, and opened a refreshment pavilion at the London Baseball Park. This little elegant building is the delight of the lady patrons of the game, for it combines, for them, the confections of Regent Street with the pure air of Brixton Hill. Even then Mr. Fuller did not stop. His nature is not of the stopping kind,

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W. B. FULLER.



R. G. KNOWLES.

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1. J. A. McWeeney.



2. R. H. Canham.



3. Albert Le Fre.



4. Thomas MacNaughton.



5. Ernest H. Canham.



6. Lewis Walker.



8. Wal Pink.



7. W. L. Rockliffe.



9. H. Saxby.

REPRESENTATIVE ENGLISH PLAYERS.

and so he proceeded, with the help of his worthy lieutenant, Mr. John H. Riley, to organise a team of ball players from amongst his employés and friends. The Fuller's nine only lost the Championship of England (1895) by a couple of runs and they hold the record for the best fielding average of all England for the same season. This average earned them a handsome trophy presented by the President, Mr. Thomas R. Dewar. Next year Mr. Fuller seriously contemplates invading Paris with his baseball team, and proposes to arrange a series of matches against a team which he suggests organising among his employés in the gay city. And, in the near future, the baseball banner of "Fuller's" may be unfurled in more than one Continental city and country. Sportsmen are very proud of Mr. Fuller, and look upon him as a credit to his country, his calling, and to his national game.

## REPRESENTATIVE ENGLISH PLAYERS.

H. Saxby, a member of the Remington team, is entitled to a great deal of the credit attaching to that team as winners of the Spalding cup. He was their captain, playing second base, and, in that position, was of the best seen. He was born near Manchester, but was taken to America when very young. He returned to this country in 1888 on the staff of Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans and Benedict, and still occupies a responsible position in charge of their mechanical department. He played, in America, in the same team as Clive, and the twain consequently thoroughly understand one another's tactics. Saxby is a good batter and base-runner, a strong thrower, and an excellent pitcher. As a matter of fact, he is capable of doing credit to almost any position in the diamond.

Wal Pink was born on the 15th May, 1862, at Paddington, London. He is well known as the author of successful songs, one of his latest being the renowned "Seventh Royal Fusiliers." He also writes sketches for himself, and plays in them. Pink was a member of the original team that encountered the Wild West Club in two games, and can lay

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claim to an unique distinction. Playing in the right field, he secured a ball batted by a cowboy from Earl's Court to the Rocky Mountains. The explanation of this feat lies in the fact that the scenery surrounding Buffalo Bill's arena was painted to represent the Rockies. Pink is a notorious—well, *fisherman*, and, in Birmingham, once spent five days in catching a jack, which he has sworn, before a Commissioner for Oaths, weighed three pounds and a half. We make no comment.

Robert Henry Canham is a growth of 1895, so far as baseball is concerned. He was born at Norwood, and is there now, but, between the time of his birth and the present day, he has seen a great many corners of the globe and played in a great many different games. Baseball, however, has his preference. He was one of the junior champions of '95, and, in connection with several prominent cricketers, will organise the Crystal Palace team of 1896.

Lewis Walker, who pitched for the St. Jacob's team during the first season, and was mainly instrumental in winning the Junior Championship for them, is an Englishman, born on April 13th, 1866, at Bradford, Yorks. He played cricket for the Bradford Moor eleven, and was a mainstay of the football (Rugby) club of the same name. Since coming to London, he has developed into a baseball crank, and has made a reputation in the field equal to those possessed by him as a cricketer and footballer.

W. L. Rockliffe was born at Antwerp in 1876. After sojourning there for a period of which he has no recollection, he came to England to make history. In the College of St. Charles, Bayswater, where he was educated, he soon earned distinction in many branches of sport. He headed the cricket averages for two years in both batting and bowling, and has achieved precisely similar honours with the Empire Cricket Club. Besides this, he holds a medal for swimming, is a cross-country rider, footballer, sculler, boxer, and indulges in practically every other manly pastime. He began baseball in 1895, and at once attracted attention, for, as a hard hitter

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and smart fielder, he has few superiors. He has abandoned cricket for his new love, and will play for the St. Jacob's.

ERNEST H. CANHAM was born at Norwood, June 16th, 1876, and, for one so young, is indeed a remarkable athlete. Cricket and football had been his gods, and he worshipped them with an assiduity worthy of better things. In 1895, he turned over a new leaf, and played baseball for the first time, and played it so well that anybody who had the pleasure of watching his exhibition at first base is not likely to forget it. He had no reason, beyond that of love of the game, to relinquish the bat and wicket for the club and ball, for he had headed the batting averages in his last season with the St. Aubyn's Cricket Club. He, however, desires to show his American brothers that he can do the same thing in their game. Good judges are inclined to prophesy a brilliant future for him in baseball.

THOMAS MACNAUGHTON is an Englishman, and one of the best known players in the country. He is also one of the oldest London players, for he was a member of the Thespians' team when they played the game at Earl's Court against the Cowboys, though he did not participate in the contest. He was a good cricketer, quick and active, and his liking for outdoor movement drew him towards baseball from the commencement. He joined the Thespians, and has, whenever available, always played in the championship games. He belongs to the music-hall profession, and is one of "The Two MacNaughtons," a well-known and popular firm of entertainers. We are unable to state his age, for nobody seems to know it but himself, and he declines to tell.

J. A. MCWEENEY was born in Berwickshire, N.B., on the 5th October, 1868, educated at Blair's College, Aberdeen, N.B., English College, Douai, France, and Scot's College and Gregorian University, Rome; he had a distinguished career as a scholar, being a prizeman in every subject. When in Rome, he saw ball played by the American Students and the Spalding teams, who were then touring the world. He saw

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the merits of the sport, and, on his return to London, made the acquaintance of Messrs. Cooke and Knowles. As a result, he took to baseball, and has no intention of forsaking it, even for his beloved cricket. He has played cricket for the Hammersmith Club and football for the Hammersmith Athletic. He also claims the record for attendance at baseball matches during the '95 season.

ALBERT LE FRE was one of the first English players, and in the Clapham Common time was to be found at the game every day about eleven o'clock. He originated the remark, "Baseball must not be neglected for business," and the game has suffered neither from his neglect nor his patronage. He certainly stands among the best dozen players in England, irrespective of nationality. His principal position is short stop, but he has also been a brilliant success at second base. He is a remarkably swift runner, and leads all the players in England at stealing bases. The short stop of the Boston team once cried out in surprise, "Has that fellow got home?" The third baseman replied, "Yes." "Why," ejaculated short stop, "he has only just passed me!" He is a steady batsman, fields uniformly well, and his throws to first base are true. In '95, he played for the Dewars.

## REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN PLAYERS IN ENGLAND.

M. P. BENTLEY, having the mystic initials in front of his surname instead of after it, is not a member of Parliament. He is an American, born in Boston on March 16th, 1864. In almost every country of the world, he has appeared as a comedian, and is known as "Globe Trotter," by reason of his having twice made the circuit of the terrestrial sphere. He has played ball for three years in England, first for the Thespians, and then as a member of the Dewar team. For the latter, he pitched a strong, steady game, and, when left to his own devices, generally won the match for his club; but, when acting under the guidance of others, he did not always

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1. G. A. Booker.



4. Ray Murphy.



2. A. E. Post.



5. A. A. Turner.



3. John La Martine.



6. M. P. Bentley.



7. W. A. Clive.



8. John H. Riley.

REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN PLAYERS IN ENGLAND.

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succeed. His services are always in demand, and he remains in the van with the best of the many good players to be found in the London Association.

RAY MURPHY, twenty-four years ago, was born in Baltimore. He played second base for the Baltimore Union League team (local) and afterwards for the Warren Athletic Club of Wilmington, Delaware. He was well-known there and in Philadelphia as a light weight boxer. In April, 1895, he arrived in England, and was attracted to the Baseball Park, where he was snapped up by the Fullers to play short-stop and change-pitcher. He is a good coach, and has a cool head, but can occasionally do more talking in the field than anybody else. At Stockton-on-Tees, he electrified the audience by placing the ball over the grand stand when there were three men on bases.

A. A. TURNER is only twenty-one, and was born in Bangor, Maine. He first played baseball in Petitcodiac, a place in Canada, whence he probably learned the curves that he utilises whenever he has been allowed to pitch. He has played ball in most of the cities in the Eastern States, but he says there is only one Petitcodiac. That team was known as the "Hay-seeds." He shines most at third base, but is a useful man in any part of the field. He is a Remington.

A. E. POST, of Albany, New York State, is twenty-one. Educated at Mount Holly Academy, New Jersey, he played two years for their team as pitcher, and one season as catcher. He also played second base for Newburgh, on the Hudson River, against the Cuban Giants, the champion coloured club of America. He has played cricket for various South London clubs, and occasionally acts as three-quarter-back for Wickham Park (Rugby) Football Club. He was principal pitcher for the Remingtons during 1895, and, when set, is remarkably efficient.

GEORGE A. BOOKER is a native of San Francisco, California, and is a comedian who has made a popular name on both sides of the Atlantic. As a ball player, he has proved in-

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valuable to the Thespians, playing several positions equally well, and leaving nothing to be desired as a fielder. He also ranks high among the batsmen of the strongest hitting team in England.

W. A. CLIVE belongs to New York State, having first seen the light in Ilion twenty-six years ago. When a small boy, a very small boy, he armed himself with a baseball bat and sallied forth to do or die, and he has been "doing" ever since. At the age of fourteen, he joined the Ilion team, and for several seasons participated in more winning games than losing ones. He has played against, and with, such men as Griffin, Captain of the Brooklyns, Hengle, Captain of the Uticas, when they won the International Championship, Simon, of Rochester, Griffin and Latham, of Utica, Shindle, of Brooklyn, Hotaling, of Cleveland, and, in fact, with most of the best minor teams in the Eastern and Middle States. His work in England will always be remembered by his colleagues. As a catcher, he is on a par with La Martine, but those two gentlemen are so far ahead of the rest in the race that it must needs be a long time before they are equalled. As a thrower to second base, Clive is in his element. His judgment is perfect, and the base-runners put out by his lightning throws are innumerable. He is a member of the Remington team.

JOHN LA MARTINE claims Philadelphia, Pa., as his birthplace, and baseball as his favourite game. Whenever he undertakes anything, enthusiasm is his strong point; consequently he throws all his energy into his sport. He is one of the best all-round players in this country. As a fielder, his best place is behind the bat, and in that position he takes rank as second to none. As a batsman, he headed the averages in 1894 for All England, and his record for 1895 is not far behind that of the previous season. He captained the Dewars; and, had the team more closely conformed to his ideas, it would probably have been in front at the end of the season.

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1. Harry Athol.



2. John Jenkinson.



3. W. H. Wray.



4. Frank Halter.



5. W. D. Craven.



6. George Hall (Dare).



7. James Marco.



8. W. S. Starkweather.

THE FOUNDERS AND COUNCIL OF THE LONDON BASEBALL ASSOCIATION.

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JOHN H. RILEY was born in Albany, New York State. He came to England in 1888 for the first time, and has been connected with Mr. Fuller, the American confectioner, ever since. His love of baseball induced him to form a team among the employés of Fuller's works, and he has figured as one of the best players in that team. He is strong at the bat, remarkably quick for a heavy-weight, and he never loses heart. His aim is always to be "in at the finish," and his team was there, although defeated in the final.

## THE FOUNDERS OF THE LONDON GAME.

GEORGE HALL is professionally known as George Hall Dare. New York is his natal city, and he played ball there for the Montauk Club. He was one of the in-fielders, playing third base. The three others in what was known as the Big Four, were Charles Abrahams, John Kinny, and Al. Nicholls, names favourably known in American baseball circles. These boys, for they were little more, were persuaded that a fabulous salary awaited them at New Orleans, and thither they agreed to go. Abrahams knew the captain of the Cromwell Line of steamers running between New York and New Orleans, and arranged with him to carry the quartette free of charge, but one at a time. Lots were drawn as to the first traveller, and fortune favoured Kinny, but he, at the last moment, declined to go. Dare volunteered to go instead, and sailed away with a wealth of ideas, but wealthy in that particular only. In April, he landed in New Orleans, and paid for his admission to the ball ground, where a match was being played. As he stood in the front line of spectators, a ball was batted into the crowd. Dare jumped up, caught it with one hand, and made a clean, long throw to the catcher. The action was so quick that he was recognised as a player, and his services were secured by the Robert E. Lee Club, who had a big game with the Memphis team on the following day. Dare played third base, and by brilliant play saved the day

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for New Orleans. This game he played on an empty stomach, and, after finishing, was almost exhausted. When the situation leaked out, the club almost killed him with over-feeding. From New Orleans he went to Galveston and Houston, Texas, where he met his brother, Thomas Dare, and Leona Dare, the celebrated gymnast, remaining in their company for some time. At Houston, in 1872, he appeared with a team representing Northern Texas against Southern Texas, and was presented with a golden ball as a trophy for the general excellence of his play. A founder of the Thespians, he is identified with their success, and has done much hard work for the general good of the game.

Frank Halter was born in Canton, Ohio, U.S.A., on May 6th, 1870. After graduating in the public school, he went to St. Peter's College, where he won first prizes for the long jump and the hundred yards, was a feature in the gymnasium, and a member of the baseball club. His acrobatic abilities tempted him to try the show business, and he ran away from home to join a circus. There he gained a little experience but no money; so he returned home. But every summer his malady would break out, and he found himself with another circus annually. After four or five seasons, he was able to perform most tricks in the *repertoire* of acrobatic showmen, and has frequently done five different acts in one night. From circuses, he moved on to comedy companies, minstrel shows and variety theatres, and has travelled all over the Continent and South Africa as well as America. In Africa he started a team of baseball, and the Kaffirs followed suit, using their knobkerries as bats. But he always manages, since he helped to found the Thespians, to be in London for the summer season.

John D. Ashby was born in Rochester, N.Y., and went to school with James Marco. It is somewhat strange that, in these after years, they should both be performing on the London stage, and stranger that they should both be interested in founding the club known as the "Thespians," the first

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team to locate themselves as baseball players in London, and the combination to which is accredited the widespread interest at present exhibited in the game. Ashby was the original catcher for the team, and after an absence of two years in



JOHN D. ASHBY.

America, he returned in the 1895 season to once more take his place behind the bat. He has fully sustained his former reputation.

JAMES MARCO is a native of Rochester, New York State, and is well-known as a performer in the variety world of England, the Continent and America. He was one of the founders of the game in London, and played for the Thespians each year until 1895, when his professional engagements called him to the Continent. "James the Gentle" was in his glory as a coacher, and many a game was won by his ability to get the base-runner to his next position. He was also a steady batsman, his specialty lying in short safe hits—hits that, in the end, are often better for the game than longer ones.

HARRY ATHOL hails from Elmira, New York State, and played left field for the Thespians in all their games. "Handsome Harry," so dubbed by his companions, was the star left fielder of the Association, and has many times made catches that were thought to be impossible. His feats in this direction have been wonderful, and he has played in no game without scoring a pronounced hit by some phenomenal running

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catch. He was the hero of the Thespian *v.* Derby semi-final match for the English championship of 1894, when he captured, in succession, three of the most difficult catches ever seen on a ball field.

## THE COUNCIL OF THE LONDON BASEBALL ASSOCIATION.

W. S. STARKWEATHER is a Bostonian of uncertain age. Like MacNaughton, he refuses all information, but, while MacNaughton accredits his extreme reticence to his extreme youthfulness, Starkweather, merely to be different and original, states that his bashfulness is due to the fact that he is anxious to forget the rapid flight of time. Be that as it may, "Starkie," as he is usually called, is a thorough baseball player, and is considered far and away ahead of others as short stop. As captain of the Thespians he did excellent work; as a batsman he was in the front rank, and his throwing to first base has been a feature of all games.

JOHN JENKINSON was born in Guelph, Ontario, Canada. He prides himself on the fact that the 18th of July was the natal day of W. G. Grace and himself; but Jenkinson was a few years later, not entering this world until 1860. He is a good cricketer, and scored 19, not out, in his last match, for the baseballers against the Crystal Palace team. He came to England in January, 1884, as the managing director of the Bell Organ Company. He plays cricket for the Finchley Club, and also shines in the tennis world. As a member of the Council of the Musical Instrument Trades Association, he is conscious of the possession of a musical voice, frequently heard to advantage when he coaches his team (the Remingtons) and is anxious for them to win. He is a smart boxer, and weighs fourteen stone.

Dr. W. H. WRAY, of Rahway, New Jersey, commenced this life during the very early "fifties." When quite a boy, his baseball field was Harlem Flats. For five years, up till 1870, he played first base for the Acme Club; then, while farming

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in the Sawmill Valley, Westchester County, he organised and was catcher for the Dobbs Ferry Club. He would be out on his farm from four in the morning till noon, walk two miles and a half to the ground to play ball, and back again to the farm at night, without losing enthusiasm or feeling tired. At Yonkers, where he transplanted himself, he assisted to form the Westchester County League, and played first base and left field for Yonkers until 1885. At Cynthiana, Kentucky, he began to play second base, but the pressure of Government work caused him to cease play and settle, for the time, into the position of a spectator. But in 1894, after he had crossed to England, he was attracted out to the Baseball Park at Balham, where he heard play was in progress. He was recognised on the ground by an old friend, and at once became a London baseballer. He is a reliable man in the field and at bat, as was evident when he turned a Crystal Palace game in favour of the Remingtons by a good hit between first and second bases.

William Darcy Craven hails from Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A., and his history goes back as far as July 6th, 1846. He played ball in 1860 with a junior club called the "Pioneers," and afterwards joined the "Eurekas," of Newark. whose premier nine formed the most skilful team of its day, and ranked first among the champions in the eastern states from 1860 to 1865. He also played with his college club, and with the National Club, of Washington. Late in 1867 he became a resident of Savannah, Georgia, and there organised the first baseball club in the South Atlantic States. Under his captaincy the Forest City Club prospered, but business called Craven north again, and he became catcher of the old Bergen team of Jersey City. In March, 1893, he took up his residence in London, and has not abated any of his enthusiasm. He follows the game as earnestly and thoroughly as of yore.

Frank Milton Hunter was the first baseman of the Thespian team, and to say that he did justice to the position

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scarcely expresses the facts. Those who have seen Hunter play first base will, in years to come, compare newer players with him, and the comparison can never be disadvantageous to that gentleman. He was born in Alleghany City, Pa., in 1867. He is the possessor of a capital tenor voice, and studied in Italy, where he remained four years. He secured a reputation in America as an accomplished and graceful singer,



F. M. HUNTER.

and has upheld it in England, where he is a member of Mr. D'Oyly Carte's Opera Company. He is a baseball enthusiast, he is credited with making the longest hit ever seen in London, and, in fact, is famous all over England as the hardest hitter in the Association. In his own country he was three times Amateur Champion of Pa.

RICHARD GEORGE KNOWLES, whose parents' home was in Buffalo, U.S.A., was born on the 7th October, 1858, at Hamilton, Ontario. He has toured the length and breadth of America as a comedian, and came to England in 1891.

NELSON PINGREE COOKE (Secretary) says that he was born on February 23rd, 1864, at Mount Holly, Vermont,

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U.S.A. He was educated at Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vermont, and Tuft's College, Medford, Mass., but, while he excelled in football, he never succeeded in obtaining a good-conduct prize. As Secretary of the London Baseball Association, he has done a deal of splendid work. During the season of 1895, he organised and managed the St. Jacob's team, and, by his play, helped to win the Junior Championship for that aggregation.



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## CHAPTER VII.

Baseball in America.—The 1895 Season in America.

## BASEBALL IN AMERICA.

Besides being America's national game, baseball is her excitement and her national craze. Its origin has been, more or less accurately, connected with old-fashioned games of England, France, and the early American Colonies, but it may be at once admitted that rounders is the only game which really bears any affinity to it.

The process of time saw the transformation of rounders into baseball. It was a work of elaboration and scientific grafting, but the eventual production was the game which we consider to be the quickest, smartest, and most exciting in existence. But baseball has never finished developing. It is the constant study of those possessing complete knowledge of its points to seek to improve it, to work away at the model, and to render it yet more finished and perfect. Each year discoveries are made that tend to advance its science, and new and brilliant "plays" are brought to light by baseballers with brains, who seek the advancement of their hobby.

The extraordinary and overwhelming popularity of the game in America is traceable to two causes. Primarily it is the result of the unequalled sporting possibilities in a game that is so varied in its phases, so unexpected in its complications, and so thoroughly manly in its exercise. Secondly, it is the outcome of the friendly spirit of rivalry that sprang up spontaneously in all the large towns in the States and permeated every little hamlet. Every township has its baseball club nowadays, be it amateur or professional; but the greatest interest centres in the professional teams that bear the names of such cities as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Pitts-

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burgh, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Washington, Louisville, and Cleveland. These teams are controlled by one huge central organisation, and their battles absorb the interest of the nation. A baseball match in a city which has its own native team as one of the opposing sides draws an audience to which the crowd at the Oval on an August Bank-holiday is like a handful of people. Business is suspended, the streets are like the road to Epsom on a Derby Day, the shops are shut up and the suburbs are deserted.

Outside that city, and all over America, the public watches the telegraphic reports in the local newspaper office. One popular newspaper went to the length of exhibiting a huge board on which was drawn a plan of the diamond. Utilising the recently invented method of scoring a game, and which has been fully explained in these pages, they recorded on the board every move of the game. Every ball delivered was reported by telegraph to the office of the newspaper, and was chronicled to the public. Every base that was run was ticked off on the huge diamond, and every "put-out" and every "assist" was shown on the painted plan within a very few minutes of the event actually happening on the green field far away.

The consequence was that the street outside the newspaper office became blocked by the people. The excitement was intense, and the onlookers seemed to be actually watching a game, instead of an electric record. Every bit of play chronicled was applauded or decried according to its merits. A two-base hit was cheered, a man out was awarded sympathetic groans, and a stolen base sent the street into paroxysms of delight. The newspaper scored a huge journalistic success.

The American speculator was too wise a man not to turn the experiment into practical account. It was thought that the public was enjoying a good thing too cheaply, so the telegraph score-records became a commercial transaction. Nowadays, rooms are fitted up with these diamonds, and the whole pro-

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gress of a game is reported and chronicled to the most minute feature. The rooms are crowded by excited spectators, and the enthusiasm is equal to that displayed on the ground itself.

Then it was the turn of the theatres to join in the excitement. Palmer's Theatre, one of the best in the States, was the first house to play baseball on a green curtain while the game was in progress in another part of the country. The square (or diamond as it is usually called) was marked out on the curtain, the fielders' places allotted to them, and the movements of the ball from pitcher to batsman, and from the bat to a point of the field, were electrically recorded in the exact manner of its actual happening. Every item of the play was shown immediately after the play was accomplished.

This acme of popularity was not attained in a moment, but it is yet curious to note how comparatively new the game, as a national feature, really is. The first team of professional players, men who were openly paid for their services, and not amateurs drawing salaries under the heading of "Expenses," was the celebrated "Red Stockings," or Cincinnati Club. Their nick-name, conferred on them in consequence of the lurid hose they wore, stuck to them through everything, and "Red Stockings" is now the classic name of a historic team. They commenced a tour of the United States in 1869, and for fifteen months played almost daily games and never lost one. There was scarcely a city or township important enough to possess a baseball club that they did not visit and beat. They certainly started the Americans' love for the game, and are entitled to a niche in the records of history. The following is the list of the celebrated nine "Red Stockings," together with their regular places in the field.

1, Charles Gould, first base; 2, Charles Sweasey, second base; 3, Asa Brainard, pitcher; 4, Cal McVey, right field; 5, Harry Wright, centre field (captain); 6, George Wright, short stop; 7, "Dug" Allison, catcher; 8, Fred Waterman, third base; 9, Andy Leonard, left field.

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The next landmark is the formation, in 1871, of the National Association of Professional Baseball Players. Clubs of paid teams had sprung up all over the country, and they resolved to amalgamate and play for a national championship trophy. But all was not right in the camp, the betting element predominated, bribery stalked about unblushingly, and games were lost which should have been won. Public interest began to relax, for folks saw they were being defrauded of their sport.

Consequently, in 1876, the better-class clubs withdrew from the Association, and formed a new organisation—the "National League of Professional Baseball Clubs." Its executive exercised their prerogatives with a firm hand, tabooing the sale of alcoholic liquor on all grounds, and stamping out betting by players or spectators. Affiliated to this League are many other clubs and associations, and, in conjunction with the American Association and the Western Association, it practically rules the whole sport in America, amateur as well as professional. It makes all rules, controls players and umpires, and protects property in the shape of club grounds and buildings.

## THE 1895 SEASON IN AMERICA.

The United States season of 1895 opened early in April, and sixty-five thousand people attended the five opening games of the National League :—

| | |
|---|---|
| New York ... ... ... | 20,000 |
| Baltimore ... ... ... | 14,000 |
| Cincinnati ... ... ... | 13,000 |
| St. Louis ... ... ... | 10,000 |
| Louisville ... ... ... | 8,000 |

Throughout the season the games were evenly contested and battled for, and the interest in the championship contest was maintained till the very end. On May 6th, Pittsburgh led by one game, Cleveland was second, and Boston, Brooklyn, Baltimore, New York, and Cincinnati were battling

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royally for the third and next four positions. The rest of the clubs showed a large losing margin.

On June 10th, Pittsburgh still led, with Boston, Chicago, and Cleveland following in that order.

On July 9th, the situation became extremely warm. Baltimore had won 34, and lost 20 games; Boston 33 won, 22 lost; Chicago 40 won, 28 lost; Pittsburgh 37 won, 26 lost. New York occupied the ninth place, and Louisville was last. But, at that stage of the game, a prophecy as to the ultimate outcome would have been dangerous.

August 12th, found six teams bunched together, Cleveland leading, followed by Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, and Chicago in the order named. It was anybody's championship up to then.

September 9th, found Baltimore, Cleveland, and Philadelphia as the first three, and the fight narrowed down between them. Finally, Baltimore captured the pennant for the second year in succession.

The record of the competing clubs at the close of the season was as follows :—

| CLUB. | GAMES WON. | GAMES LOST. |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore ... ... ... | 86 | 43 |
| Cleveland ... ... ... | 84 | 46 |
| Philadelphia ... ... ... | 77 | 53 |
| Chicago ... ... ... | 72 | 58 |
| Brooklyn ... ... ... | 71 | 59 |
| Boston ... ... ... | 70 | 59 |
| Pittsburgh ... ... ... | 71 | 64 |
| Cincinnati ... ... ... | 66 | 64 |
| New York ... ... ... | 66 | 64 |
| Washington ... ... ... | 42 | 84 |
| St. Louis ... ... ... | 39 | 92 |
| Louisville ... ... ... | 35 | 96 |

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A comparison of the two leading clubs, so far as concerns their contests against identical teams, gives the following analysis of results:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | won | 5 | games | against | Cleveland. |
| ,, | ,, | 8 | ,, | ,, | Philadelphia. |
| ,, | ,, | 8 | ,, | ,, | Chicago. |
| ,, | ,, | 7 | ,, | ,, | Brooklyn. |
| ,, | ,, | 10 | ,, | ,, | Boston. |
| ,, | ,, | 7 | ,, | ,, | Pittsburgh. |
| ,, | ,, | 8 | ,, | ,, | Cincinnati. |
| ,, | ,, | 8 | ,, | ,, | New York. |
| ,, | ,, | 9 | ,, | ,, | Washington. |
| ,, | ,, | 6 | ,, | ,, | St. Louis. |
| ,, | ,, | 10 | ,, | ,, | Louisville. |
| | | 86 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | lost | 6 | games | against | Cleveland. |
| ,, | ,, | 4 | ,, | ,, | Philadelphia. |
| ,, | ,, | 4 | ,, | ,, | Chicago. |
| ,, | ,, | 5 | ,, | ,, | Brooklyn. |
| ,, | ,, | 2 | ,, | ,, | Boston. |
| ,, | ,, | 5 | ,, | ,, | Pittsburgh. |
| ,, | ,, | 4 | ,, | ,, | Cincinnati. |
| ,, | ,, | 3 | ,, | ,, | New York. |
| ,, | ,, | 3 | ,, | ,, | Washington. |
| ,, | ,, | 6 | ,, | ,, | St. Louis. |
| ,, | ,, | 1 | ,, | ,, | Louisville. |
| | | 43 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | won | 6 | games | against | Baltimore. |
| ,, | ,, | 7 | ,, | ,, | Philadelphia. |
| ,, | ,, | 5 | ,, | ,, | Chicago. |
| ,, | ,, | 10 | ,, | ,, | Brooklyn. |
| ,, | ,, | 6 | ,, | ,, | Boston. |
| ,, | ,, | 7 | ,, | ,, | Pittsburgh. |
| ,, | ,, | 6 | ,, | ,, | Cincinnati. |
| ,, | ,, | 7 | ,, | ,, | New York. |
| ,, | ,, | 9 | ,, | ,, | Washington. |
| ,, | ,, | 11 | ,, | ,, | St. Louis. |
| ,, | ,, | 10 | ,, | ,, | Louisville. |
| | | 84 | | | |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | lost | 5 | games | against | Baltimore. |
| ,, | ,, | 5 | ,, | ,, | Philadelphia. |
| ,, | ,, | 6 | ,, | ,, | Chicago. |
| ,, | ,, | 2 | ,, | ,, | Brooklyn. |
| ,, | ,, | 6 | ,, | ,, | Boston. |
| ,, | ,, | 5 | ,, | ,, | Pittsburgh. |
| ,, | ,, | 6 | ,, | ,, | Cincinnati. |
| ,, | ,, | 5 | ,, | ,, | New York. |
| ,, | ,, | 3 | ,, | ,, | Washington. |
| ,, | ,, | 1 | ,, | ,, | St. Louis. |
| ,, | ,, | 2 | ,, | ,, | Louisville. |
| | | 46 | | | |

Some interesting facts and figures are developed as the result of the season's batting, the principal feature being the high average of seventy players, the lowest of whom attained a percentage of ·301. Burkett, of Cleveland, heads the league with ·423, his nearest competitor being Delehanty, of the Philadelphians, with ·399. Keeler, of Baltimore, is third, with ·394. In stolen bases, Hamilton, of Philadelphia, is first, with 95, followed by Lange, of Chicago, with 75. The rest are far behind. The averages are recorded of all batsmen who have played in fifteen, or more, games, but to include them would entail the use of much space that can be ill spared. Only the three leading batsmen in the league are therefore allotted a record here:—

### Batting.

| Player | Club | Games | Times at Bat | Base Hits | Percentage | Sacrifice Hits | Stolen Bases |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burkett..... | Cleveland... | 132 | 555 | 235 | ·423 | 7 | 47 |
| Delehanty... | Philadelphia | 116 | 481 | 192 | ·399 | 6 | 46 |
| Keeler ..... | Baltimore... | 131 | 560 | 221 | ·394 | 21 | 57 |

### Pitching.

The three leading pitchers in the league are, first, Hawley, of Pittsburgh, who performed the remarkable feat of shutting out (*i.e.*, disposing of a team in their whole nine innings without a run being scored) Baltimore, Cleveland, Boston, New York and St. Louis. Considering the hard hitting powers

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of the batsmen, this was certainly a wonderful feat. The next, Rusie, of New York, shut out Chicago twice, Cincinnati once, and Washington once. The third, Young, of Cleveland, shut out Cincinnati twice, New York and Baltimore once each, thus tying with Rusie. Hoffer, of Baltimore, also tied this record, shutting out Brooklyn and St. Louis twice each. The season contained many surprises, and pitchers who were sarcastically referred to as "back numbers" sprang up when least expected, and, with phenomenal work, once more proved the glorious uncertainty of the game.

## Club Fielding.

The records of the three leading players in each position, fielders who had played in not less than fifteen games, are worthy of study by the amateur, and are given as showing how many games they played in, how many men they put out, how many they assisted in retiring, the number of errors each made, the total number of chances offered to them, and their averages:

| | Games. | Puts Out. | Assists. | Errors. | Total Chances. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Basemen.* | | | | | | |
| O'Connor, Cleveland | 41 | 389 | 22 | 3 | 414 | ·993 |
| Tebeau, Cleve'and | 52 | 507 | 23 | 4 | 334 | ·992 |
| Carey, Baltimore | 121 | 1129 | 43 | 11 | 1183 | ·990 |
| *Second Basemen.* | | | | | | |
| Lowe, Boston | 99 | 261 | 346 | 27 | 634 | ·957 |
| Crooks, Washington | 118 | 336 | 364 | 33 | 733 | ·956 |
| Bierbauer, Pittsburgh | 119 | 279 | 411 | 39 | 729 | ·949 |
| *Third Basemen.* | | | | | | |
| Cross, Philadelphia | 124 | 184 | 297 | 36 | 517 | ·930 |
| Collins, Louisville | 75 | 128 | 185 | 30 | 343 | ·913 |
| Shindle, Brooklyn | 118 | 147 | 263 | 41 | 453 | ·909 |
| *Short Stops.* | | | | | | |
| Jennings, Baltimore | 131 | 425 | 460 | 53 | 938 | ·943 |
| Corcoran, Brooklyn | 128 | 305 | 496 | 60 | 861 | ·930 |
| Ely, St. Louis | 118 | 247 | 415 | 50 | 712 | ·930 |

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| | Games. | Puts Out. | Assists. | Errors. | Totel Chances. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Fielders.* | | | | | | |
| Hassamaer, Washington | 72 | 96 | 4 | 2 | 102 | ·980 |
| Griffin, Brooklyn | 131 | 361 | 20 | 11 | 392 | ·972 |
| Murphy, New York | 32 | 57 | 4 | 2 | 63 | ·968 |
| *Catchers.* | | | | | | |
| Dailey, Brooklyn | 38 | 130 | 29 | 5 | 166 | ·958 |
| Robinson, Baltimore | 74 | 242 | 77 | 7 | 355 | ·952 |
| Clements, Pittsburgh | 84 | 283 | 74 | 7 | 375 | ·952 |

A comparison of the fielding of all the clubs in the league gives the following results:

| Rank. | Club. | Puts Out. | Assists. | Errors. | Total Chances. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Baltimore | 3348 | 1476 | 288 | 5112 | ·994 |
| 2. | Brooklyn | 3457 | 1675 | 314 | 5446 | ·942 |
| 3. | Cleveland | 3493 | 1664 | 349 | 5506 | ·937 |
| 4. | Philadelphia | 3631 | 1642 | 361 | 5634 | ·936 |
| 5. | Boston | 3514 | 1643 | 371 | 5528 | ·933 |
| 6. | Cincinnati | 3373 | 1606 | 355 | 5334 | ·933 |
| 7. | Pittsburgh | 3537 | 1694 | 396 | 5627 | ·930 |
| 8. | St. Louis | 3432 | 1541 | 401 | 5347 | ·925 |
| 9. | Chicago | 3278 | 1620 | 407 | 5305 | ·923 |
| 10. | New York | 3384 | 1699 | 439 | 5522 | ·921 |
| 11. | Louisville | 3298 | 1590 | 485 | 5373 | ·910 |
| 12. | Washington | 3273 | 1611 | 485 | 5369 | ·910 |

A few more interesting statistics may include:

### Errorless Games.

The Bostons played 10 errorless games to 11 for their opponents; the Baltimores 19, including 4 in succession, to 7; Brooklyns, including 3 in succession, 19 to 6; Cincinnatis, 14 to 8; Chicagos, 9 to 9; Clevelands, 10 to 5; New Yorks, 4 to 17; Philadelphias, 11 to 12, including 3 in succession; Pittsburghs, 7 to 12; Louisvilles, 8 to 11; St. Louis, 17 to 13; Washingtons, 8 to 24.

### Double Figures.

The Bostons twice made 20 runs in a game, beating Chicago 20 to 3 and Washington 27 to 11; Baltimore beat

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Cincinnati 22 to 5 and Louisville 22 to 6, Chicago beat Philadelphia 24 to 6; Cincinnati beat Boston 21 to 8; Philadelphia beat New York 23 to 9 and Washington 21 to 9; Pittsburgh beat Philadelphia 23 to 6; St. Louis beat New York 23 to 2 and Washington 23 to 7.

### One Run Results.

The Bostons won 11 and lost 14 games by one run during the season, winning 4 from St. Louis, and 4 of the 5 games lost to the Pittsburghs being by one run; Baltimores won 11 and lost 11 by one run, the Brooklyns winning 3 games by one run; the Brooklyns won 15 and lost 9; the Chicagos 15 to 12, losing 3 games each to the Pittsburghs and New Yorks; Cincinnatis, 16, including 3 from Louisvilles to 14, including 3 by Philadelphias; Louisvilles 8 to 15; New Yorks 14 to 14, including 3 to the Clevelands; Clevelands, 21, including 5 from the Philadelphias, and 3 from the St. Louis, to 10; Philadelphias, 16, including 3 each from the Brooklyns and Cincinnatis, to 16; Pittsburghs, 20 to 8; St. Louis, 9 to 19; Washingtons, 6 to 19.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

Baseball in America (*continued*)—Professional Baseball—The Father of Professional Baseball.

### PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL.

It is the professional element introduced into baseball which has brought it to its present pitch of popularity in America. The amateur players who make a hobby of it could never have aroused the excitement and enthusiasm called forth by the skill of men whose whole time is devoted to its study and development. They would never have been able to acquire the degree of perfection reached by professionals who, by practice and application, have made themselves masters of their game. The close and continual training undergone by these men would have been out of reach of the amateur players, and the perfected combination of play exhibited by a team always working together and under the same strict control would have been wanting had not the professional baseballer been invented by Harry Wright.

The professional players, as a body, are a distinctly honourable and manly set of men. Their ranks are recruited from the colleges and from amateur players who are workmen in receipt of a fair wage. Becoming expert baseball players, they are engaged at a salary which must at first seem to them to gigantic one, but the large salary seldom turns a man's head. One is frequently taken from the bench into a team of men who travel in Pullman cars and stop at the first-class hotels, but one rarely forgets his duty in his new position, and always endeavours to act as a gentleman and a sportsman. Should he forget himself, his career as a baseball player would have a very precipitate conclusion.

That the games played by the professional leaguers are all clear, above-board, and sportsmanlike contests is capable of easy

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and convincing proof. There is a cup called the "Temple" Cup, the gift of a gentleman of that name, which is annually played for in a series of games by the two clubs who lead the race for the National Championship. After the season proper is over, the champion team and the next best are matched for a series of games, an equal number of games to be played in the city of each club, and the odd game, if one is necessary, on neutral ground. There is always an enormous attendance at these matches, and the gate receipts are divided among the winners. Now the full series of nine games has never been played. In 1894 New York beat the champions (Baltimore) five times in succession, and were thus the winners of the Cup. In 1895, with Baltimore once more champions and Cleveland as their nearest rivals, the latter club secured the Temple Cup by winning four games out of the five played. It would have been practically easy for unprincipled teams to have arranged to play the entire series of nine games, including the odd one on neutral ground, for the sake of pocketing the whole proceeds of the huge "gates," but the professionals have always preferred to finish the series in the quickest possible manner, each man going in to do his best. These facts speak volumes for players and managers alike, and their intrinsic honour must be held to be beyond dispute.

## THE FATHER OF PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL.

It would be an ungracious act not to refer as fully as possible to the founder of professional baseball, the late Harry Wright. This gentleman died on the 3rd October, 1895, to the profound sorrow of the whole baseball world. He was captain of the famous "Red Stockings," referred to in a previous section, and was an Englishman, who originally assisted his father, Sam Wright, as the professional cricketer attached to the St. George Cricket Club, of Hoboken, N.J. The history of his life is so indissolubly connected with the story of the rise of baseball in America that we make no apology for

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inserting here a letter from Mr. Henry Chadwick, the great American exponent of, and the leading authority on, the game. Harry Wright was Mr. Chadwick's bosom friend and comrade for many years, and the lovable character of the man is portrayed in the following extract:



HARRY WRIGHT.
(*From an Old Photograph.*)

"I first became acquainted with Harry Wright at Hoboken, N. J., in the early sixties. He was then about twenty years old, and a promising young cricketer connected with the old St. George Cricket Club, which then had its field days on the old Fox Hill grounds, located north of the present St. George Cricket field at Hoboken, now used by the Staten Institute. I used to report cricket for the New York *Times* and the

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*Clipper* during 1855 and 1856, and I was greatly interested in the hot rivalry which then existed between the St. George and all New York cricket clubs. Harry Wright was assistant of his father, Sam Wright, the professional of the St. George Club for years, and a most worthy old man he was—honesty itself was old Sammy and all his boys took after him.

"Harry's first connection with baseball occurred in 1857. He used to visit the baseball fields located on the river side of Hoboken, north of the Stevens estate, the locality being known as the Elysian Fields, the Knickerbocker, Eagle and Empire Baseball Clubs then occupying the old Knickerbocker Club field south of the hotel, and the Gotham and Mutual, Jefferson and one or two others the north-west field back of the hotel. Harry used to join in with the Knickerbocker players at their practice games on Mondays and Wednesdays, and there took his first lesson in baseball. He was, of course, an apt scholar from his being a fine cricket player. Harry played his first match in baseball in July, 1858, on the occasion of the game between picked nines of New York and Brooklyn at the Fashion Course, L. I., he playing in the outfield, and making three catches there, though he did nothing at the bat, while facing the pitching of the veteran Mat O'Brien, of the Athletics of 1858. I have the score of this game, which I reported for the *Clipper*, in my earliest score-book, and I used the same signs, abbreviations and shorthand notes, such as now form the basis of the scoring method of the present day, and the method of recording the game will be found in 'Beadle's Dime Book of Baseball,' published in 1860.

"It was a decade after Harry played his first match at baseball before he learned to score the game, which he did when he became manager of the old Cincinnati Red Stockings in 1868. Harry told me at Eastern Park the last time I saw him there, in the spring of this year, that he adopted my plan of scoring from the very first, and used it up to the last day of his active service in the baseball arena. In fact, he

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and I were of one opinion in the matter of scoring, and of team work at the bat and in the field.

"There is no questioning the fact that Harry Wright was the father of professional ball playing. He it was who organised the first team of ball players who were openly and avowedly paid for their services as regular baseball players. There had been some professionalism in the game to a limited extent as early as 1860, when pitcher Creighton, of the old Excelsiors, was paid *sub rosâ* for his services. When, in 1862, the old Union grounds, at Brooklyn, were opened as an inclosed ball field and 10 cents. admission to games was charged, players of the Gotham, Empire and Mutual Clubs participated in the gate receipts. But others were close behind the scenes. It was not until Harry Wright's Cincinnati Red Stockings started in 1868 as a regular professional nine that professionalism became the rule. Previously it had been tabooed by the old National Association, which ruled baseball from 1857 to 1870: no player paid for his services being allowed by the Association to take part in a match. Harry Wright, therefore, was really the first regular manager and captain, and, in fact, organiser, of a regular professional baseball nine known in the annals of the game.

"The career of Harry Wright as a professional ball player has been that of a model exemplar of the game. In the beginning, as captain and centre fielder of the old Cincinnati Red Stockings, of the memorable year of 1869, he practically began his record as a professional team manager—though he was a professional manager in 1868—and the most successful of all club seasons known to professional club history, stands forth as an example of his ability in controlling a professional team, and in training them up to a point of excellence in all the strategical points of play, unsurpassed by any manager who has succeeded him. He introduced improved methods of play to an extent which made his Red Stockings nine invulnerable to defeat, from April up to June, 1870, and this era of continued success on the field against the strongest clubs of

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the entire country—north, east, south and west—remains to this day unequalled.

"Harry Wright was not only a model manager in his ability to govern a team, but he excelled as a centre fielder, and for years had no superior in that position, especially in the strategic skill he exhibited in the position, as shown in the many double plays he made from the outfield by his finely-judged catches and his prompt return of the ball to the infield after catches, and also by his never occupying one regular standpoint in the outfield, he skilfully judging a batsman's peculiarities of hitting, and either laying well out in the field for long high hits or close in near the diamond for short high balls. In fact Harry Wright was a "head-work" outfielder, and even at this advanced period of the game such players are far too scarce in the outfield. Then, too, Harry was a skilful strategic pitcher, and he was the first pitcher to adopt my old plan of disguised change of pace as a point in strategic skill in the position, Harry's ability as a fine medium-paced bowler in cricket being valuable to him in baseball pitching.

"Harry Wright's career as manager of the old Boston Red Stockings of the early seventies still further presented evidence of his marked ability in governing a professional team. And hereby hangs a tale of a somewhat personal nature. Old ball players will remember the year 1867 as that signalised by the great western tour of the old National Club of Washington, which club went through the West triumphant in every game but one, alike in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Columbus, Indianapolis, Louisville and Chicago, their only successful opponents being the Forest City nine of Rockford, Ill., which nine defeated the Nationals at Dexter Park, Chicago, on that trip, chiefly owing to the strategic skill in pitching displayed by the then young Albert G. Spalding. Harry Wright's Cincinnati nine that year was a regular amateur nine, himself being then of that class as a ball player, though a professional cricketer. Of course the success of the Forest City nine brought young Spalding into special notice. I reported all



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the games on the National tour, and I saw great promise in Spalding as a coming pitcher, and when Harry Wright organised his Boston Red Stockings, I advised him by all means to take Spalding for his pitcher. He did so, and the result was that Spalding's work in the box under Harry Wright's able management made the Bostons four times winners of the old National Association's pennant races.

"In 1876 the late President Hurlburt, of the old Chicago Club, saw that in Spalding there was the very man he wanted to lead his Chicago Club to victory; and money being no object to a Chicago man in pursuit of anything of the championship order, Spalding was engaged to serve the Chicago Club at his own terms, and this eventually led to the secession of the "big four" of the period—under strict business rules—from the Boston to the Chicago Club, and Messrs. Spalding and James White, the Boston Battery, with second baseman Ross Barnes, and outfielder Cal. McVey, helped to give the pennant of 1876—the first pennant race of the National League—to the Chicago White Stockings, managed and captained by A. G. Spalding, who thereby antedated Adrian Anson as the manager of that club. Spalding retired from active field service in 1877, and began his sporting goods firm, now the greatest establishment of the kind in the world, and controlled by the present millionaire, A. G. Spalding.

"The loss of the famous quartette naturally interfered with Harry Wright's previously successful managerial career in Boston, and it was two years before he recovered his lost ground to the extent of again winning championship honours, but he knocked Manager Anson's team out of the pennant races of the League in 1878 and 1879, after which came Harry's interregnum of oft-repeated successes on the championship arena."

There is little need to dwell upon the memory of one of the most kindly men that ever lived, one who left a name that will be honoured as long as baseball lasts. He was an Englishman and a cricketer, and he died in America, sur-

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rounded by his baseball friends, who had known him throughout an honourable and useful life.

At the annual meeting of the National Leagne and American Association, held on Nov. 13th, 1895, every club was represented, and this was the resolution adopted by a body of American sportsmen in honour of the memory of their English friend, Harry Wright:

"It is meet and proper that this organisation, at its first session held after the sad event, should formally record the death of Harry Wright, who for two years has been our chief of umpires—an office created in recognition of his invaluable services to, and life-long connection with the national game, an office of which he was the only incumbent, without predecessor or successor.

"But, beyond this formal duty which—sanctioned by immemorial custom—would devolve upon the decease of an ordinary associate, we feel that the occasion and the man warrant a personal expression of the profound grief of an immense constituency (Trans- as well as Cis-Atlantic), of which we may be considered the official exponents.

"That universal grief found vent not only in funeral tears and floral tomb offerings, but in the outpourings of saddened hearts and tributes from fond memories, that measured their bereavements by depicting the greatness of the man and the lovableness of the friend they had lost.

"Had he greatness? Not, perhaps, in its ordinary significance, as worshipped in the glare, glitter and tinsel of public life, accompanied by hurrahs and drums and trumpets, but in the higher meaning he was truly great: great because he was good. Good to every one! Good at all times! Good in word, act and deed! Who can recall one harsh or unkind syllable uttered by Harry Wright? Who can accuse him of one mean or dishonest transaction? When did he ever forget the Golden Rule? How many are the witnesses of his fairness, his impartiality; his effort to do the right because it was right; his turning away wrath by the softness of his

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answers; his silence when he could not praise; his proclivity for smoothing asperities and his preaching the perennial gospel of peace. His positive views and opinions, the deliberate outgrowths of study and experience, were never pressed toward contention or quarrel. And so this man of amiable manners and sympathetic heart, serene tempered, self-controlled and self-abnegated, so illumined the atmosphere of his surroundings that everyone felt the better for the breathing of it and for the guidance of its kindly light.

"Hence was he lovable! Hence had he true greatness! Harry Wright had no enemy. His friends were legion, and included those to whom his voice and form were strangers, but whose name and fame were as household deities. He served in the ranks of the pioneers of baseball, and with its development himself developed into leadership. The impress of his personality is traceable all through its growth to maturity, in its playing rules, on the diamond, in co-operative team work—of which he was the inventor—and in everything that refined and enobled the greatest of field sports. It has, therefore, been truly said, that so identified was he with the progress and popularity of the game that its history is his biography.

"We, therefore, the inheritors and devisees of his precious records—garnered by his life work and love work—in becoming their custodian, and in accepting the trust thus conferred on us by his last testament, hereby seal this testament with our love, respect and honour to one who was an exemplar of all that is gentle and good in man and pure and honest in the realms of sport. Eternal be his memory. Requiescat in pace."

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## CHAPTER IX.

### GLOSSARY.

**Assist.**—The fielder who handles the ball in sufficient time to aid in retiring a base-runner is credited with an assist.

**Balk.**—If the pitcher makes a motion in order to deceive the batsman, as though about to deliver the ball and then fails to do so, the umpire must call a balk.

**Ball.**—When the ball is pitched so that it does not pass over the plate between the knee and shoulder of the batsman, it is called a ball.

**Base hit.**—This is left to the judgment of the scorer. The ball should be hit out of the reach of the fielders, or so sharply to the infield that an error cannot be scored against the fielder.

**Base on balls.**—A batsman is given his base by the umpire when the pitcher has delivered four balls.

**Batsman's box.**—The space on either side of the plate in which the batsman must stand.

**Battery.**—The pitcher and catcher. The term has its origin in telegraphy, the pitcher being the transmitter, and the catcher the receiver.

**Block ball.**—A ball in play touched by a spectator.

**Bunt hit.**—When the batsman deliberately hits the ball so slowly to the infield that it cannot be secured in time to retire the base-runner.

**Coacher's box.**—This is the space devoted to the coacher—out of which he must not move in coaching—located, at the nearest point, twenty feet from first and third bases.

**Dead ball.**—A dead ball is one delivered by the pitcher that touches without, being struck at, any part of the batsman's person or clothing while standing in his box, or that touches any part of the umpire's person or clothing, while on foul ground, without first passing the catcher.

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**Diamond.**—The ground is called a diamond by reason of its appearance when viewed from the grand stand.

**Double play.**—A play in which the ball is handled quickly enough to retire two men.

**Earned run.**—A run is "earned" when the player makes the circuit of the bases unaided by fielder's error, before opportunities have been presented to retire his side.

**Error.**—An error is made when a base-runner secures his position by the mistake of a fielder, when a proper handling of the ball would have retired him.

**Fair ball.**—A ball passing over the plate not lower than the batsman's knee nor higher than his shoulder, delivered by the pitcher in position.

**Fair hit.**—A batted ball striking within the foul lines and continuing in that territory until it has passed first and third bases; also, a ball batted into foul territory becomes fair if it rolls inside the foul lines before reaching first or third base.

**Fly ball.**—A ball caught in any territory before reaching the ground.

**Forced out.**—When a base-runner is obliged to make room for his successor and is touched with the ball by the fielder, or if the fielder succeeds in touching the base, while holding the ball, before the runner reaches it.

**Foul ball.**—A ball batted outside the lines, except when it is a foul tip.

**Foul lines.**—The lines extending from the plate through first and third bases, respectively, to the extremity of the field.

**Foul strike.**—A ball batted when the batsman is out of the box, or when the batsman attempts to bunt a ball which rolls foul.

**Foul tip.**—A foul hit not rising above the batsman's head, and caught by the catcher standing within ten feet of the plate.

**Home run.**—A base hit which enables the batsman to complete the circuit of the bases.

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**In-field.**—The first, second, and third basemen, and short stop.

**Line hit.**—A hit that drives a ball in a direct line over fielder's head.

**Out-field.**—The right, centre, and left fielders.

**Passed ball.**—When the catcher fails to stop a ball which allows the base-runner to advance a base.

**Plate.**—The home base.

**Pitcher's box.**—The rubber upon which the pitcher must have one foot when delivering the ball.

**Sacrifice hit.**—When the batsman purposely makes a hit upon which he is retired, but which advances a base-runner.

**Shut out.**—When a side does not secure a run.

**Slide.**—When the base-runner, to avoid being touched with the ball, slides in to base either head or feet foremost.

**Stolen base.**—A base secured by a runner unaided by a hit made by a succeeding batsman.

**Strike.**—When the batsman tries and fails to hit a ball delivered to him by the pitcher, or refuses to strike at a fair ball.

**Strike out.**—A batsman strikes out when three bases have been called on him.

**Three bagger.**—A base hit which enables a batsman to reach third base.

**Triple play.**—A play in which the ball is handled quickly enough to retire three men.

**Wild pitch.**—When a ball is pitched so wide of the proper requirements that it is out of reach of the catcher, and a base-runner is able to advance one or more bases therefrom.

**Wild throw.**—A ball thrown by a fielder out of reach of the fielder to whom he has directed it.

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## CHAPTER X.

# THE PLAYING RULES OF PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL CLUBS.

**As adopted by the National League and American Association of Professional Base Ball Clubs, and by the London Baseball Association.**

### The Ball Ground.

Rule 1. The ground must be an inclosed field, sufficient in size to enable each player to play in his position as required by these Rules.

Rule 2. To lay off the lines governing the positions and play off the game known as *Baseball*, proceed as follows:

From a point, A, within the grounds, project a right line out into the field, and at a point, B, 154 feet from point A, lay off lines B C and B D at right angles to the line A B; then with B as centre and 63·63945 feet as radius, describe arcs cutting the lines B A at F and B C at G; B D at H; and B E at I. Draw lines F G, G E, E H and H F, and said lines will be the containing lines of the Diamond, or Infield.

### The Catcher's Lines.

Rule 3. With F as centre and 90 feet radius, an arc cutting line F A at L, and draw lines L M and L O at right angles to F A; and continue same out from F A not less than 90 feet.

### The Foul Line.

Rule 4. From the intersection point, F, continue the straight lines F G and F H until they intersect with the lines

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L M and L I, and then from the points G and H in the opposite direction until they reach the boundary lines of the grounds.

### The Player's Lines.

Rule 5. With F as centre and 50 feet radius, describe arcs cutting lines F O and E M at P and Q, then with F as centre again and 75 feet radius, describe arcs cutting F G and F H at R and S; then from the points P Q R and S draw lines at right angles to the lines F O, F M, F G, and F H, and continue same until they intersect at the points T W and W.

### The Captain and Coacher's Line.

Rule 6. With R and S as centres and 15 feet radius, describe arcs cutting lines R W and S T at X and Y, and from the points X and Y draw lines parallel with lines F H and F G, and continue same out to the boundary lines of the ground.

### The Three Foot Line.

Rule 7. With F as centre and 45 feet radius, describe an arc cutting line F G at 1, and from 1 out to the distance of 3 feet draw a line at right angles to F G, and marked point 2; then from point 2, draw a line parallel with the line F G to a point 3 feet beyond the point G, and marked 3; then from the point 3 draw a line at right angles to line 2, 3, back to and intersecting with line F G, and from thence back along line G F to point 1.

### The Pitcher's Plate.

Rule 8. With point F as centre and 60·5 feet as radius, describe an arc cutting the line F B at a point 4, and draw a line 5, 6, passing through point 4 and extending 12 inches on either side of line F B; then with line 5, 6, as a side, describe a parallelogram 24 inches by 6 inches.

### The Bases.

Rule 9. Within the angle F, describe a square the sides of which shall be 12 inches, two of its sides lying upon the lines G and F H, and within the angles G and H describe squares

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the side of which shall be 15 inches, the two outer sides of said square lying upon the lines F G and G I and F H and H I, and at the angle E describe a square whose side shall be 15 inches and so described that its sides shall be parallel with G I and I H and its centre immediately over the angular point E.

## The Batsman's Line.

Rule 10. On either side of the line A F B describe two parallelograms 6 feet long and 4 feet wide (marked 8 and 9), their length being parallel with the line A F B, their distance apart being 6 inches, added to each end of the length of the diagonal of the square within the angle F, and the centre of their length being upon said diagonal.

Rule 11. The Home Base at F and the Pitcher's Plate at 4 must be of whitened rubber and so fixed in the ground as to be even with the surface.

Rule 12. The First Base at G, the Second Base at E, and the Third Base at H, must be of white canvas bags, filled with soft material, and securely fastened in their positions described in Rule 9.

Rule 13. The lines described in Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 must be marked with lime, chalk, or other suitable material, so as to be distinctly seen by the umpire.

## The Ball.

Rule 14. The Ball.*

Sec. 1. Must not weigh less than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. The Spalding League Ball, or the Reach American

* The Spalding League Ball has been adopted by the National League for the past sixteen years, and is used in all League contests.

For junior clubs (clubs composed of boys under 16 years of age) we recommend them to use the Spalding Boys' League Ball, and that games played by junior clubs with this ball will count as legal games, the same as if played with the Official League Ball.

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Association Ball, must be used in all games played under these rules.

Sec. 2. For each championship game two balls shall be furnished by the home club to the umpire for use. When the ball in play is batted to foul ground, out of sight of the umpire, the other ball shall be immediately brought into play. As often as one of the two in use shall be lost a new one must be substituted, so that the umpire shall at all times after the game begins have two balls for use. The moment the umpire delivers an alternate ball to the pitcher it comes into play, and shall not be exchanged until it, in turn, passes out of sight to foul ground.

Sec. 3. In all games the ball or balls played with shall be furnished by the home club, and the last ball in play becomes the property of the winning club. Each ball to be used in championship games shall be examined, measured and weighed by the secretary of the Association, inclosed in a paper box and sealed with the seal of the secretary, which seal shall not be broken except by the umpire in the presence of the captains of the two contesting nines after play has been called.

Sec. 4. Should the ball become out of shape, or cut or ripped so as to expose the interior, or in any way so injured as to be, in the opinion of the umpire, unfit for fair use, he shall, upon appeal by either captain, at once put the alternate ball into play and call for a new one.

## The Bat.

Rule 15. The Bat.

Must be made entirely of hard wood, except that the handle may be wound with twine, or a granulated substance applied, not to exceed eighteen inches from the end.

It must be round, not exceed two and three-quarter inches in diameter in the thickest part, and must not exceed forty-two inches in length.

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## The Players and their Positions.

Rule 16. The players of each club in a game shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as captain, and in no case shall less than nine men be allowed to play on each side.

Rule 17. The players' positions shall be such as may be assigned them by their captain, except that the pitcher must take the position as defined in Rules 8 and 29.

Rule 18. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats among the spectators.

Rule 19. Sec. 1. Every club shall adopt uniforms for its players, but no player shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoes other than the ordinary baseball shoe plate.

Sec. 2. The catcher and first baseman are permitted to wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape, or weight. All other players are restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over ten ounces, and measuring in circumference around the palm of the hand not over fourteen inches.

## Players' Benches.

Rule 20. The Players' Benches must be furnished by the home club, and placed upon a portion of the ground outside of, and not nearer than twenty-five feet to, the players' lines, One such bench must be for the exclusive use of the visiting club, and one for the exclusive use of the home club, and the players of the competing teams shall be required to occupy their respective benches while not engaged in active play.

## The Game.

Rule 21. Sec. 1. Every championship game must be commenced not later than two hours before sunset.

Sec. 2. A game shall consist of nine innings to each contesting nine, except that—

(a) If the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings, the game shall then terminate.

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(b) If the side last at bat in the ninth innings scores the winning run before the third man is out, the game shall terminate.

## A Tie Game.

Rule 22. If the score be a tie at the end of nine innings, play shall be continued until one side has scored more runs than the other in an equal number of innings, provided that if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third man is out the game shall terminate.

## A Drawn Game.

Rule 23. A Drawn Game shall be declared by the umpire when he terminates a game on account of darkness or rain, after five equal innings have been played, if the score at the time is equal on the last even innings played; but (exception) if the side that went second to bat is then at the bat, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal innings.

## A Called Game.

Rule 24. If the umpire calls "Game" on account of darkness or rain at any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, unless the side second at bat shall have scored one or more runs than the side first at bat, in which case the score of the game shall be the total number of runs made.

## A Forfeited Game.

Rule 25. A Forfeited Game shall be declared by the umpire in favour of the club not in fault, at the request of such club, in the following cases:

Sec. 1. If the nine of a club fail to appear upon a field, or being upon the field, fail to begin the game within five minutes after the umpire has called "Play," at the hour appointed for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing or in commencing the game be unavoidable.

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Sec. 2. If, after the game has begun, one side refuses or fails to continue playing, unless such game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire.

Sec. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the umpire, one side fails to resume playing within *one minute* after the umpire has called "Play."

Sec. 4. If a team resorts to dilatory practice to delay the game.

Sec. 5. If, in the opinion of the umpire, any one of these rules is wilfully violated.

Sec. 6. If, after ordering the removal of a player, as authorised by Rule 59, Sec. 5, said order is not obeyed within one minute.

Sec. 7. In case the umpire declares a game forfeited, he shall transmit a written notice thereof to the President of the Association within twenty-four hours thereafter.

## No Game.

Rule 26. "No Game" shall be declared by the umpire if he shall terminate play on account of rain or darkness, before five innings on each side are completed, except in a case when the game is called, and the club second at bat shall have more runs at the end of its fourth innings than the club first at bat has made in its five innings, then the umpire shall award the game to the club having made the greatest number of runs, and it shall be a game and be so counted in the championship record.

## Substitutes.

Rule 27. Sec. 1. In every championship game each team shall be required to have present on the field, in uniform, one or more substitute players.

Sec. 2. Any such player may be substituted at any time by either club, but no player thereby retired shall thereafter participate in the game.

Sec. 3. The base-runner shall not have a substitute run for him except by consent of the captains of the contesting teams.

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## Choice of Innings—Condition of Ground.

Rule 28. The choice of innings shall be given to the captain of the home club, who shall also be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after rain.

## The Pitcher's Position.

Rule 29. The Pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman with both feet square on the ground, and in front of the pitcher's plate; but in the act of delivering the ball one foot must be in contact with the pitcher's plate, defined in Rule 8. He shall not raise either foot, unless in the act of delivering the ball, nor make more than one step in such delivery. He shall hold the ball, before the delivery, fairly in front of his body, and in sight of the umpire. When the pitcher feigns to throw the ball to a base he must resume the above position and pause momentarily before delivering the ball to the bat.

## The Delivery of the Ball—Fair and Unfair Balls.

Rule 30. A Fair Ball is a ball delivered by the pitcher while standing in his position, and facing the batsman, the ball so delivered to pass over the home base, not lower than the batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder.

Rule 31. An unfair ball is a ball delivered by the pitcher, as in Rule 30, except that the ball does not pass over the home base, or does pass over the home base above the batsman's shoulder or below the knee.

## Balking.

Rule 32. A Balk shall be:

Sec. 1. Any motion made by the pitcher to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it.

Sec. 2. The holding of the ball by the pitcher so long as to delay the game unnecessarily.

Sec. 3. Any motion in delivering the ball to the bat by the pitcher while not in the position defined in Rule 29.

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## Dead Balls.

Rule 33. A Dead Ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher that touches any part of the batsman's person or clothing while standing in his position without being struck at; or any part of the umpire's person or clothing, while on foul ground, without first passing the catcher.

Rule 34. In case of a foul strike, foul hit ball not legally caught out, dead ball or base-runner put out for being struck by a fair hit ball, the ball shall not be considered in play until it is held by the pitcher standing in his position, and the umpire shall have called "Play."

## Block Balls.

Rule 35. Sec. 1. A Block is a batted or thrown ball that is touched, stopped or handled by any person not engaged in the game.

Sec. 2. Whenever a Block occurs the umpire shall declare it, and base-runners may run the bases without being put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher standing in his position.

Sec. 3. In the case of a Block, if the person not engaged in the game should retain possession of the ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the fielders, the umpire should call "Time," and require each base-runner to stop at the last base touched by him until the ball be returned to the pitcher standing in his position, and the umpire shall have called "Play."

## The Batsman's Position—Order of Batting.

Rule 36. The Batsmen must take their positions within the Batsmen's Lines, as defined in Rule 10, in the order in which they are named in the batting order, which batting order must be submitted by the captains of the opposing teams to the umpire before the game, and this batting order must be followed except in the case of a substitute player, in which case the substitute must take the place of the original player in the batting order. After the first innings the first striker in

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each innings shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who has completed his turn—time at bat—in the preceding innings.

Rule 37. Sec. 1. When their side goes to the bat the players must immediately return to the players' bench, as defined in Rule 20, and remain there until the side is put out, except when batsmen or base-runners; provided, that the captain and one assistant only may occupy the space between the Players' Lines and the Captain's Lines to coach base-runners.

Sec. 2. No player of the side "at bat," except when batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the catcher's lines, as defined in Rule 3. The triangular space behind he home base is reserved for the exclusive use of umpire, catcher, and batsman, and the umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of, or passing between the pitcher and catcher, while standing in their positions.

Sec. 3. The players of the side "at bat" must occupy the portion of the field allotted them, but must speedily vacate any portion thereof that may be in the way of the ball, or any fielder attempting to catch or field it.

## THE BATTING RULES.

Rule 38. A fair hit is a ball batted by the batsman, standing in his position, that first touches any part of the person of a player or umpire or falls within the foul lines, that (whether it first touches foul or fair ground) bounds or rolls within the foul lines, between home and first, or home and third bases, without interference by a player.

Rule 39. A foul hit is a ball batted by the batsman, standing in his position, that first touches the ground, any part of the person of a player, or any object behind either of the foul lines, or that strikes the person of such batsman, while standing in his position, or batted by the batsman, standing in his position, that (whether it first touches foul or



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fair ground) bounds or rolls outside the foul lines, between home and first or home and third bases, without interference by a player: *provided*, that a foul hit ball, not rising above the batsman's head, and caught by the catcher playing within ten feet of the home base, shall be termed a Foul Tip.

Rule 40. A bunt hit is a deliberate attempt on the part of the batsmen to hit a ball slowly within the infield so that it cannot be fielded by any infielder in time to retire the batsman.

## Balls Batted Outside the Grounds..

Rule 41. When a batted ball passes outside the grounds, the umpire shall decide it fair should it disappear within, or foul should it disappear outside of, the range of the foul lines, and Rules 38 and 39 are to be construed accordingly.

Rule 42. A fair batted ball that goes over the fence shall entitle the batsman to a home run, except that should it go over the fence at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five feet from the home base, when he shall be entitled to two bases only, and a distinctive line shall be marked on the fence at this point.

## Strikes.

Rule 43. A Strike is:

Sec. 1. A ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat; or

Sec. 2. A fair ball legally delivered by the pitcher, but not struck at by the batsman.

Sec. 3. Any obvious attempt to make a foul hit.

Sec. 4. A foul hit, other than a foul tip, made by the batsman while attempting a bunt hit, as defined in Rule 40, that falls or rolls upon foul ground between home base and first base, or home base and third base.

Sec. 5. A ball struck at, if the ball touches any part of the batsman's person.

Sec. 6. A ball tipped by the batsman and caught by the catcher within the 10-foot lines.

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Rule 44. A foul strike is a ball batted by the batsman when any part of his person is upon ground outside the lines of the batsman's position.

## The Batsman is Out.

Rule 45. The batsman is out:

Sec. 1. If he fails to take his position at the bat in his order of batting, unless the error be discovered and the proper batsman takes his position before a time "at bat" is recorded; and in such case the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time "at bat" of the proper batsman, and only the proper batsman shall be declared out: *provided*, this rule shall not take effect unless *the out* is declared before the ball is delivered to the succeeding batsman, and no runs shall be scored or bases run; and further, no outs shall be counted other than that of the proper batsman.

Sec. 2. If he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman.

Sec. 3. If he makes a foul hit other than a foul tip, as defined in Rule 39, and the ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground, provided it be not caught in a fielder's hat or cap, or touch some object other than a fielder, before being caught.

Sec. 4. If he makes a foul strike.

Sec. 5. If he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of his position, or otherwise obstructing or interfering with the player.

Sec. 6. If, while the first base be occupied by a base-runner, three strikes be called on him by the umpire, except when two men are already out.

Sec. 7. If, after two strikes have been called, the batsman obviously attempts to make a foul hit, as in Rule 43, Sec. 3.

Sec. 8. If, while attempting a third strike, the ball touches any part of the batsman's person, in which case base-runners occupying bases shall return, as prescribed in Rule 49, Sec.

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Sec. 9. If he hits a fly ball that can be handled by an infielder while first and second bases are occupied, or first, second and third, with only one out.

Sec. 10. If the third strike is called in accordance with Sec. 4, Rule 43, in such case the umpire shall, as soon as the ball is hit, declare infield or outfield hit.

## BASE RUNNING RULES.

### When the Batsman Becomes a Base-runner.

Rule 46. The Batsman becomes a Base-runner:

Sec. 1. Instantly after he makes a fair hit.

Sec. 2. Instantly after four balls have been called by the umpire.

Sec. 3. Instantly after three strikes have been decided by the umpire.

Sec. 4. If, while he be a batsman, without making any attempt to strike, his person—excepting hands or forearm, which makes it a dead ball—or clothing be hit by a ball from the pitcher; unless, in the opinion of the umpire, he intentionally permits himself to be so hit.

Sec. 5. Instantly after an illegal delivery of a ball by the pitcher.

### Bases to be Touched

Rule 47. The Base-runner must touch each base in regular order, viz., First, Second, Third and Home Bases, and when obliged to return (except on a foul hit) must retouch the base or bases in reverse order. He shall only be considered as holding a base after touching it, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding base-runner.

### Entitled to Bases.

Rule 48. The base-runner shall be entitled, without being put out, to take the base in the following cases:

Sec. 1. If, while he was batsman, the umpire called four balls.

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Sec. 2. If the umpire awards a succeeding batsman a base on four balls, or for being hit with a pitched ball, or in case of an illegal delivery—as in Rule 46, Sec. 5—and the base-runner is thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

Sec. 3. If the umpire calls a "Balk."

Sec. 4. If a ball, delivered by the pitcher, pass the catcher and touch the umpire, or any fence of building within ninety feet of the home base.

Sec. 5. If, upon a fair hit, the ball strikes the person or clothing of the umpire on fair ground.

Sec. 6. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary.

Sec. 7. If the fielder stop or catch a batted ball with his hat or any part of his dress.

## Returning to Bases.

Rule 49. The base-runner shall return to his base, and shall be entitled to so return without being put out:

Sec 1. If the umpire declares a foul tip (as defined in Rule 39, or any other foul hit not legally caught by a fielder.

Sec. 2. If the umpire declares a foul strike.

Sec. 3. If the umpire declares a dead ball, unless it be also the fourth unfair ball and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 48, sec. 2.

Sec. 4. If the person or clothing of the umpire interferes with the catcher, or he is struck by a ball thrown by the catcher to intercept a base-runner.

Sec. 5. The base-runner shall return to his base, if, while attempting a strike, the ball touches any part of the batsman's person.

## When Base-Runners are Out.

Rule 50. The base-runner is out:

Sec. 1. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while batsman, and the catcher fail to catch the third strike ball, he plainly attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball.

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Sec. 2. If, having made a fair hit while batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a fielder, before touching the ground, or any object other than a fielder: *provided*, it be not caught in a fielder's hat or cap.

Sec. 3. If, when the umpire has declared three strikes on him, while batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground: *provided*, it be not caught in a fielder's hat or cap, or touch some object other than a fielder before being caught.

Sec. 4. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a fielder *before* he shall have touched first base.

Sec. 5. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder, while touching first base with any part of his person, *before* such base-runner touches first base.

Sec. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from home base to first base, while the ball is being fielded to first base, he runs outside the three-foot lines, as defined in Rule 7, unless to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball.

Sec. 7. If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or from third to home base, he runs more than three feet from a direct line between such bases, to avoid being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder; but in case a fielder be occupying the base-runner's proper path, in attempting to field a batted ball, then the base-runner shall run out of the path, and behind said fielder, and shall not be declared out for so doing.

Sec. 8. If he fails to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in Sections 6 and 7 of this Rule; or if he in any way obstructs a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interferes with a thrown ball: *provided*, that if two or more fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the base-runner comes in contact with one or more of them, the umpire shall determine which fielder is entitled to the benefit of this rule, and shall not decide the base-runner out for coming in contact with any other fielder.

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Sec. 9. If, at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person is touching a base he is entitled to occupy: *provided*, the ball be held by the fielder after touching him; but (exception as to first base), in running to first base he may overrun said base, without being put out for being off said base, after first touching it, provided he returns at once and retouches the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, in overruning first base, he also attempts to run to second base, or, after passing the base, he turns to his left from the foul line, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out.

Sec. 10. If, when a fair or foul hit ball (other than a foul tip, as referred to in Rule 39) is legally caught by a fielder, such ball is legally held by a fielder on the base occupied by the base-runner when such ball was struck (or the base-runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder), before he retouches said base after such fair or foul hit ball was so caught: *provided*, that the base-runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder holds it on said base, or touches the base-runner with it; but if the base-runner in attempting to reach a base, detaches it before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

Sec. 11. If, when a batsman becomes a base-runner, the first base, or the first and second bases, or the first, second and third bases be occupied, any base-runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, until any following base-runner is put out, and may be put out at the next base or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder in the same manner as in running to first base, at any time before any following base-runner is put out.

Sec. 12. If a fair hit ball strike him *before touching the fielder*, and in such case no base shall be run unless forced by the batsman becoming a base-runner, and no run shall be scored, or any other base-runner put out.

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Sec. 13. If, when running to a base or forced to return to a base, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the order prescribed in Rule 47, he may be put out at the base he fails to touch, or being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, in the same manner as in running to first base: *provided*, that the base-runner shall not be out in such case if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder holds it on said base or touches the base-runner with it.

Sec. 14. If, when the umpire calls "Play," after any suspension of a game, he fails to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base: *provided*, the base-runner shall not be out in such case if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder holds it on said base or touches the base-runner with it.

## When Batsman or Base-Runner is Out.

Rule 51. The umpire shall declare the batsman or base-runner out, without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player is put out in accordance with these rules, except as provided in Rule 50, Secs. 10 and 14.

## Coaching Rules.

Rule 52. The coachers shall be restricted to coaching the base-runner only, and shall not be allowed to address any remarks except to the base-runner, and then only in words of necessary direction; and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposing club, the umpire or the spectators; and not more than two coachers, who may be one player participating in the game and any other player under contract to it, in the uniform of either club, shall be allowed at any one time. To enforce the above, the captain of the opposite side may call the attention of the umpire to the offence, and upon a repetition of the same, the offending player shall be debarred from further participation in the game and shall leave the playing field forthwith.

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### The Scoring of Runs.

Rule 53. One run shall be scored every time a base-runner after having legally touched the first three bases, shall touch the home base before three men are put out. (Exception) If the third man is forced out, or is put out before reaching first base, a run shall not be scored.

## THE UMPIRE.

Rule 54. The umpire shall not be changed during the progress of a game, except for reason of illness or injury.

### His Powers and Jurisdiction.

Rule 55. Section 1. The umpire is master of the field from the commencement to the termination of the game, and is entitled to the respect of the spectators; and any person offering any insult or indignity to him must be promptly ejected from the grounds.

Sec. 2. He must be invariably addressed by the players as Mr. Umpire; and he must compel the players to observe the provisions of all the Playing Rules, and he is hereby invested with authority to order any player to do or omit to do any act as he may deem necessary, to give force and effect to any and all such provisions.

### Special Duties.

Rule 56. The Umpire's duties shall be as follows:

Sec. 1. The umpire is the sole and absolute judge of play. In no instance shall any person, except the captains of the competing teams, be allowed to address him or question his decisions, and they can only question him on an interpretation of the rules. No manager or any other officer of either club shall be permitted to go on the field or address the umpire, under a penalty of a forfeiture of a game.

Sec. 2. Before the commencement of a game, the umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed. He shall ask the captain of the home club whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced,

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and if there are, he shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules.

Sec. 3. The umpire must keep the contesting nines playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident, injury or rain. He must, until the completion of the game, require the players of each side to promptly take their positions in the field as soon as the third man is put out, and must require the first striker of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon as the fielders are in their places.

Sec. 4. The umpire shall count and call every "Unfair Ball" delivered by the pitcher, and every "Dead Ball," if also an unfair ball, as a "Ball," and he shall count and call every "Strike." Neither a "Ball" nor a "Strike" shall be counted or called until the ball has passed the home base. He shall also declare every "Dead Ball," "Block," "Foul Hit," "Foul Strike," and "Balk," "Infield" or "Outfield Hit," as prescribed in Rule 45, Sec. 9.

## Calling "Play" and "Time."

Rule 57. The umpire must call "Play" promptly at the hour designated by the home club, and on the call of "Play" the game must immediately begin. When he calls "Time" play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run or run be scored. The umpire shall suspend play only for an accident to himself or a player (but in case of accident to a fielder "Time" shall not be called until the ball be returned to and held by the pitcher, standing in his position), or in case rain falls so heavily that the spectators are compelled, by the severity of the storm, to seek shelter, in which case he shall note the time of suspension, and should such rain continue to fall thirty minutes thereafter, he shall terminate the game; or to enforce order in case of annoyance from spectators.

Rule 58. The umpire is only allowed, by the Rules, to call

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"Time" in case of an accident to himself or a player, a "Block," as referred to in Rule 35, Sec. 3, or in case of rain, as defined by the Rule.

## Inflicting Fines.

Rule 59. The Umpire is empowered to inflict fines of not less than $25.00, nor more than $100.00, for the first offence, on players during the progress of a game, as follows:

Sec. 1. For vulgar, indecent or other improper conduct or language.

Sec. 2. For the captain or coacher wilfully failing to remain within the legal bounds of his position, except upon an appeal by the captain from the umpire's decision upon a misinterpretation of the rules.

Sec. 3. For the disobedience by a player of any other of his orders, or for any other violation of these Rules.

Sec. 4. Immediately upon notification by the umpire that a fine has been imposed upon any manager, captain or player, the secretary shall forthwith notify the person so fined, and also the club of which he is a member, and in the event of the failure of the person so fined to pay to the secretary the amount of said fine within five days of notice, he shall be debarred from participation in any championship game until such fine is paid.

Sec. 5. The umpire may remove a player from the playing field for a violation of Section 1 of this Rule, in addition to a fine, but under no circumstances shall he remove a player for a violation of Section 2 of this Rule, unless upon a repetition of the offence prescribed therein.

## Field Rules.

Rule 60. No club shall allow open betting or pool-selling upon its ground, nor in any building owned or occupied by it.

Rule 61. No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of the game in addition to the players in uniform, the manager on each side and the umpire; except such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such

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officials of the home club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

Rule 62. No umpire, manager, captain or player shall address the spectators during the progress of a game, except in case of necessary explanation.

Rule 63. Every club shall furnish sufficient police force upon its own grounds to preserve order, and in the event of a crowd entering the field during the progress of a game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the visiting club may refuse to play further until the field be cleared. If the ground be not cleared within fifteen minutes thereafter, the visiting club may claim, and shall be entitled to, the game by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings have been played.

## General Definitions.

Rule 64. "Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game, or to resume play after its suspension.

Rule 65. "Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play. Such suspension must not extend beyond the day of the game.

Rule 66. "Game" is the announcement by the umpire that the game is terminated.

Rule 67. An "Innings" is the term at bat of the nine players representing a club in a game, and is completed when three of such players have been put out, as provided in these Rules.

Rule 68. A "Time at Bat" is the term at bat of a batsman. It begins when he takes his position, and continues until he is put out or becomes a base-runner; except when, because of being hit by a pitched ball, or in case of an illegal delivery by the pitcher, or in case of a sacrifice hit purposely made to the infield which, not being a base hit, advances a base-runner without resulting in a put out, except to the batsman, as in Rule 45.

Rule 69. "Legal" or "Legally" signifies as required by these Rules.

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## SCORING.

Rule 70. In order to promote uniformity in scoring championship games, the following instructions, suggestions and definitions, are made for the benefit of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

### Batting.

Sec. 1. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during game. The time or times when the player has been sent to base by being hit by a pitched ball, by the pitcher's illegal delivery, or by a base on balls, shall not be included in this column.

Sec. 2. In the second column should be set down the runs made by each player.

Sec. 3. In the third column should be placed the first base hits made by each player. A base hit should be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground within the foul lines, and out of reach of the fielders.

When a hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player cannot recover himself in time to handle the ball before the striker reaches first base.

When a hit ball is hit so sharply to an infielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman. In case of doubt over this class of hits, score a base hit, and exempt the fielder from the charge of an error.

When a ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman.

That in all cases where a base-runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, the batsman should be credited with a base hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the umpire, as defined in Rule 48, Sec. 5.

Sec. 4. In the fourth column shall be placed sacrifice hits, which shall be credited to the batsman, who, when no one is

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out, or when but one man is out, advances a runner a base by a bunt sacrifice hit, which results in putting out the batsman, or would so result if the ball were handled without error.

## Fielding.

Sec. 5. The number of opponents put out by each player shall be set down in the fifth column. Where a batsman is given out by the umpire for a foul strike, or where the batsman fails to bat in proper order, the put out shall be scored to the catcher.

Sec. 6. The number of times the player assists shall be set down in the sixth column. An assist should be given to each player who handles the ball in assisting a run out or other play of the kind.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fails, through no fault of the player assisting.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put out results, or would result if no error were made by the receiver.

## Errors.

Sec. 7. An error shall be given in the seventh column for each misplay which allows the striker or base-runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out, except that "wild pitches," "base on balls," bases on the batsman being struck by a "pitched ball," or in case of illegal pitched balls, balks and passed balls, shall not be included in said column. In scoring errors of batted balls see Section 3 of this Rule.

Sec. 8. Stolen Bases shall be scored as follows:

Any attempt to steal a base must go to the credit of the base-runner, whether the ball is thrown wild or muffed by the fielder, but any manifest error is to be charged to the fielder

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making the same. If the base-runner advances another base, he shall not be credited with a stolen base, and the fielder allowing the advancement is also to be charged with an error. If the base-runner makes a start and a battery error is made, the runner secures the credit of a stolen base, and the battery error is scored against the player making it. Should a base-runner overrun a base and then be put out, he shall receive the credit for the stolen base. If a base-runner advances a base on a fly out, or gains two bases on a single base hit, or an infield out, or attempted out, he shall be credited with a stolen base, provided there is a possible chance and a palpable attempt made to retire him.

## Earned Runs.

Sec. 9. An earned run shall be scored every time the player reaches the home base unaided by errors before chances have been offered to retire the side.

## The Summary.

Rule 71. The Summary shall contain :

Sec. 1. The number of earned runs made by each side.

Sec. 2. The number of two-base hits made by each player.

Sec. 3. The number of three-base hits made by each player.

Sec. 4. The number of home runs made by each player.

Sec. 5. The number of bases stolen by each player.

Sec. 6. The number of double and triple plays made by each side, and the names of the players assisting in the same.

Sec. 7. The number of men given bases on called balls by each pitcher.

Sec. 8. The number of men given bases from being hit by pitched balls.

Sec. 9. The number of men struck out.

Sec. 10. The number of passed balls by each catcher.

Sec. 11. The number of wild pitches by each pitcher.

Sec. 12. The time of game.

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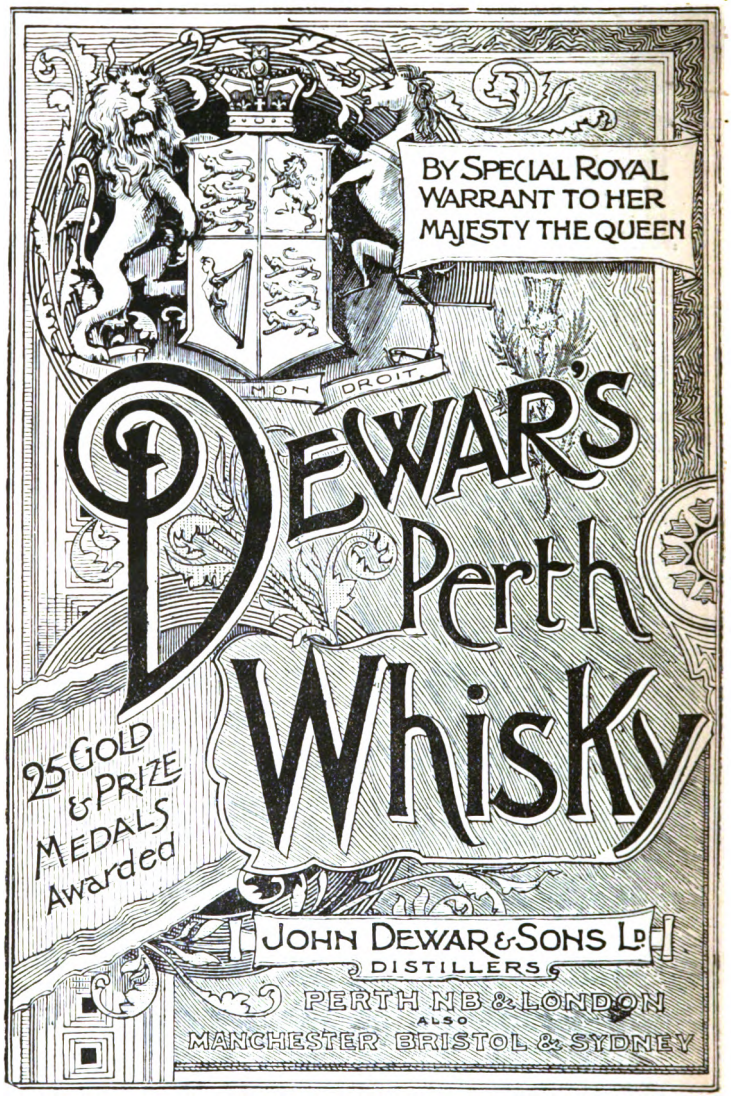
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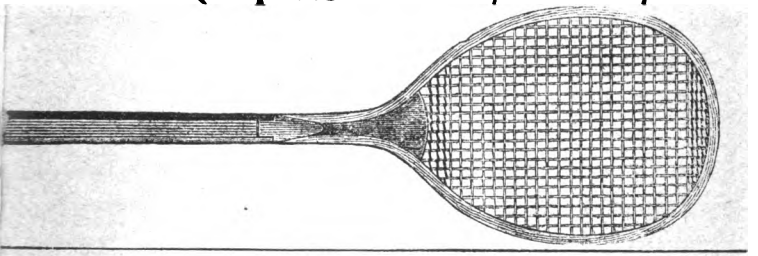
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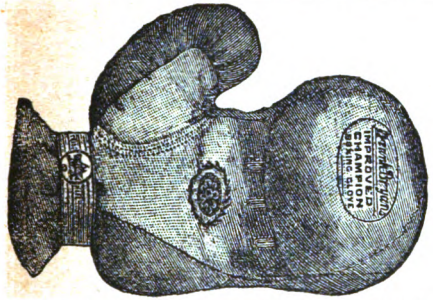
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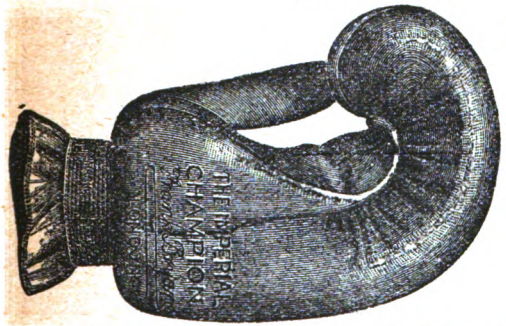

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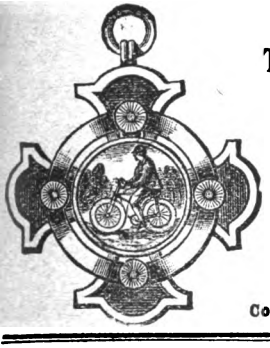
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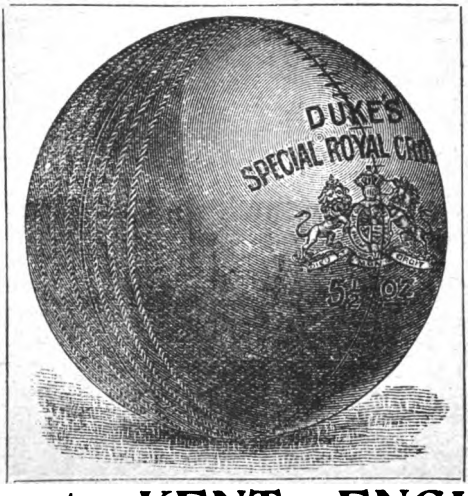
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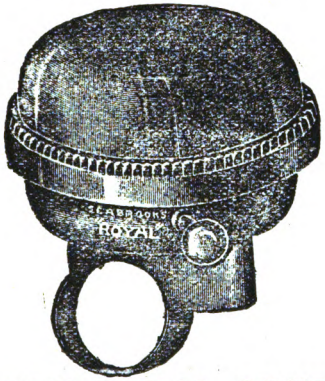
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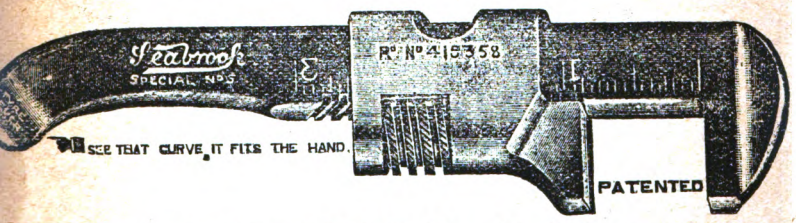



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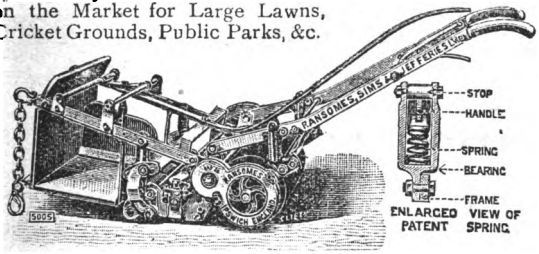


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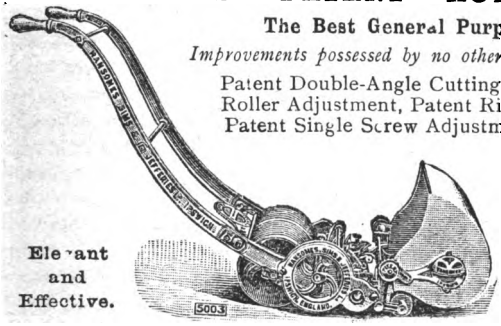
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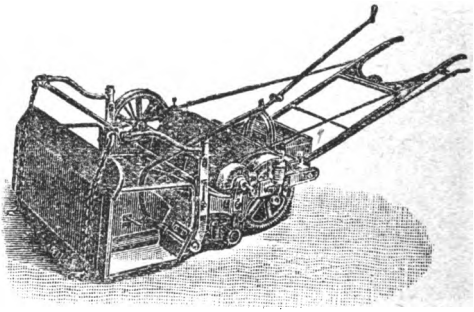
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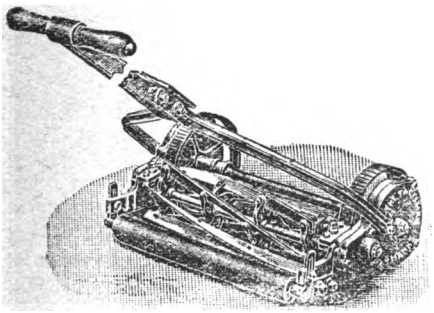
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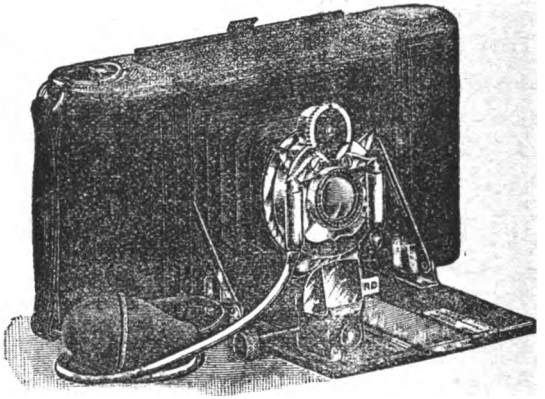
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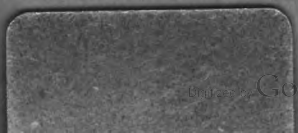
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